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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Affairs at Metz.

SALTZBURG CONFERENCE.

Dublin Amnesty Meeting.

TERRIBLE RIOTING.

King Amadeus on a Tour.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN-ENGLISH FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, September 4.—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on Saturday, expressed his joy that Englishmen can now look upon Americans as friends, and said that we may indulge a hope that all controversies between the two people are settled.

NINE HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

At a mass meeting of engineers at Newcastle-on-Tyne, eight thousand persons attending, lasted upon nine hours for a day's work.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The *Times'* dispatch from Versailles says there will be no vacations of the Assembly until after the evacuation of Paris by the Germans.

THE CHOLERA ON THE CONTINENT.

Fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Dantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, Leipsic, and Vienna.

AN ALPINE VICTIM.

An English student fell victim to an attempt to climb the Alps without guides a few days since.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The bark Ermandine capsized in a gale on the English coast, and all on board were lost.

The brig Peacock was capsized off Shields, and the entire crew perished.

THE QUEEN STILL ILL.

Queen Victoria is still confined to the house.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Bristol, from New York, touched at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. The Allemania touched at Plymouth and proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, September 4.—The steamer Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamer Koeln, from New York for Bremen, arrived out.

Y. M. C. A.

LONDON, September 3.—The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-day at Aldersgate. Among the delegates were Wetmore, of New York, Nevell, of Chicago, and Wannemaker, of Philadelphia, who gave statistics to show the progress of the Christian Association in the United States, and spoke with pride of the labors of the organization.

NEW HOSPITAL.

The new St. Thomas Hospital will be formally opened to-morrow.

STRIKE IMMINENT.

A general strike of coal miners at North Cumberland for higher wages is imminent.

SCHOONER FOUNDERED.

A fishing schooner foundered yesterday in Pentland Frith. Five persons were drowned.

CONTINUOUS OVATION.

LONDON, September 4.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Spain says that the progress of King Amadeus from Albosete to Valencia was one continuous ovation.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, September 4.—Gladstone has gone to Wakefield.

GERMANY.

PROMOTED.

BERLIN, September 4.—Bismarck Bohlen has been relieved from the government of Alsace and Lorraine, and promoted to the rank of General.

NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED.

NEW YORK, September 4.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* writing from Berlin, August 31st, states that the negotiations for the evacuation of France by the Germans were complicated by the question of admitting German manufactures into France free of duties after September 1st, at which date the agreed arrangement for passing such goods duty free expired. The French have offered a speedier withdrawal of troops if these privileges to Germany were continued, but they now are in a condition to demand the evacuation as a right under the treaty of Frankfort

THE SITUATION IN METZ.

NEW YORK, September 4.—A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writing from Metz, under date of August 16th, says that disastrous effects are caused upon the French residents on the border continue. The Germans are trying to make things look bright, but do not succeed. They get up pleasant concerts, but the natives do not attend them. Three fourths of the women of all classes dress in black. Nearly half of the population has already emigrated; the other half is preparing to do likewise. Every other private house is empty or for sale. The German shopkeepers are rapidly replacing the natives of the soil; though there is a general belief among Frenchmen that Metz will yet be France. The inhabitants of Metz feel convinced that no power in the world will ever wrest Metz from the Teutonic grasp, or induce the Emperors of the Fatherland to yield it up by peaceable means.

GOING TO MUNICH.

BERLIN, September 4—Emperor William, after his interview with Emperor Francis Joseph, will go to Munich, where he is expected to arrive on Friday or Saturday of the present week.

FRANCE.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, September 4—A terrible railway accident occurred to-day in Northern France. Ten persons were instantly killed and an immense number injured.

ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, September 4.—To day being the first anniversary of the downfall of the empire and the proclamation of the republic, military precautions were taken against dangerous demonstrations, but the day passed quietly. No disturbance is apprehended anywhere.

DISARMAMENT.

The disarmament of the National Guards in the cities of southern France will begin on the 15th instant. Troops have been concentrated at points in the south in such a manner as to insure a prompt obedience to law. As soon as the disarmament is completed the state of siege will be raised.

THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly to-day the Minister of War informed the chamber that the commission appointed to investigate the capitulations during the late war would meet on the 15th inst. It would investigate events in chronological order, taking up the surrender of Sedan first.

A bill providing for a tax on newspapers was adopted.

IRELAND.

AMNESTY MEETING.

DUBLIN, September 3.—A monster demonstration was held to-night, with a vast procession. One hundred thousand people were present at the meeting at Phœnix Park, Messrs. Smyth, Butt and Nolan spoke, and resolutions demanding the release of the Fenians were adopted.

TERRIBLE RIOT.

As the people were returning several collisions took place with the police. The officers drew their staves and the people used sticks and stones. The latter gradually dispersed. Many arrests were made.

LONDON, September 4.—A riot in Dublin was begun by a mob returning participants in a meeting, who attacked the police patrol. The fight was very fierce. Fifty constables were injured. The house at the corner of Queen street was demolished. The police were reinforced during the melee by a large body of their comrades, who had been kept out of sight during the meeting. Many of the rioters were taken prisoners.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

DUBLIN, September 4.—Eight rioters, arrested yesterday, have been sentenced to three and four months imprisonment.

SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS ON A TOUR.

LONDON, September 3.—A correspondent, who, on an invitation, accompanies the King of Spain on a three weeks journey through the provinces, telegraphs from Albacete that the Royal party had reached that place on Saturday evening, having made thirty-six stoppages that day on the route from Madrid. The King was everywhere received with enthusiasm. Deputations presented him with addresses of loyalty, to which he gracefully replied. He spoke even with the poorest, listening with great patience to requests and suggestions. He is receiving the petitions and winning the hearts of everybody. In personal conversation with the King he said that he desired that Spain should be well understood by the United States, and that friendship between the two countries should be cultivated.

CANADA.

WINNIPEG NEWS.

TORONTO, September 4.—Winnipeg dates to August 19th have been received. The Lieutenant Governor and Commissioner Simpson are at Lake Manitoba, making a treaty with the Indians outside of the provinces.

The weather has been unusually stormy during the past two weeks, but did not do much damage to the crops. A magnificent harvest is expected.

The annual meeting of the Hudson Bay Company will be held this year at Fort Garry. Donald A. Smith was expected daily, to preside.

The Scott Centenary was duly celebrated.

WEST INDIES.

HURRICANE.

HAVANA, September 4 — Advices from Arecibo of the 23d ultimo, report a fearful hurricane. American vessels C. O. Rulre, C. V. Williams and Carolina, and the English vessels Lady Bird and Nellie Mowe, were wrecked. All hands were saved.

AUSTRIA.

THE SALTZBURG CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, September 4.—It is officially stated that Ministers Von Beust, Andrassy and Hovenaart will assist at Saltzburg. The Emperor of Austria leaves for that city to-morrow.

CHINA.

DISASTROUS TYPHOON.

HONG KONG, September 2.—A disastrous typhoon visited this vicinity yesterday. Twelve vessels were driven ashore and much damage was done on land.

CHICAGO.

Direct Importation.

CHICAGO, September 4.—The *Tribune* has another editorial this morning on the advantages of importing goods for the west direct from Europe *via* the St. Lawrence river. This advantage arises from the delays in the New York Custom House, the charges of storage, cartage, and various other plundering devices. It is a demonstrable fact that if a Chicago merchant has a stock of goods reach New York by steamer on a given day, and he should order a duplicate stock from a New York House on the same day, the latter will be delivered to him in Chicago and sold off before the stock directly imported will be allowed to reach Chicago. The result of this is that of fifty million dollars worth of imported goods sold in Chicago in 1870, less than six million dollars worth were imported direct. It was found to be less expensive to pay from twenty to thirty per cent. profit to New York importers than to bear the losses of delay and thievery in and around the New York Custom House. Fortunately, however, there is a means of escape from the New York Custom House and the importers and jobbers of that city, and that is by direct importation by way of the St. Lawrence. If we have to pay tolls in New York on all our goods passing through that city, and can have the same goods delivered at the Custom House in this city by way of Montreal, free of all such tolls and at less cost for freight, it certainly will not require a very long consideration which is the best route. We understand that the daily receipts for custom duties in this port on direct importation average about twenty thousand dollars. It is not saying too much to assume that there will be sold in Chicago during the year 1871 over seventy millions of dollars worth of imported goods of all kinds. They are distributed to all parts of the West, Northwest and South. An even cent added to these goods is a cent levied up consumers, and when this vast amount of foreign goods can be delivered at Chicago at twenty per cent. less than they can be purchased from New York jobbers, or less than they will cost after going through the New York Custom house, it becomes a matter of deep interest to consumers and of great importance to the trade of this city. We have just had an importation of dry goods from Liverpool to Chicago by steam, all the way in twenty-two days. Even this time can be shortened, but at present we can compete in the sale of foreign goods with New York time, freights and Custom House facilities all being on our side. Another reason for this direct trade is the inducement which the St. Lawrence river offers for eastward freight. We can deliver grain from Chicago on board the Liverpool steamer at Montreal for less money by four cents per bushel than we can deliver it at New York, and in less time and in better condition than it can be delivered in the latter place by the Erie canal. This brings the Liverpool market that much closer, and makes Montreal proportionately a better market by the increase of trade from Chicago. Both exporting and importing will hasten to the completion and improvement of that route, and will give us a longer canal in place of Welland, and by increasing the depth and width of river canals, will shorten time, increase the capacity of steamers employed, and reduce the freights. Everything demands a general adoption of the St. Lawrence route by the merchants of Chicago and the West, for their foreign trade.

Rev. Charles Fox, D. D. rector of the Church of Epiphany, died this afternoon of malignant carbuncle. Dr. Fox came from New York to this city but a short time since, to accept the rectorship of the Epiphany.

DROUTH.

Southern Illinois is suffering seriously from the drouth. The wells and cisterns are fast drying up.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts in this district for the month of August aggregate seven hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

TENNESSEE.

Supposed Murder.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—A planter named Conway, living near Bartlett, on the Louisville Railroad, was found near his home yesterday morning lying in the road with his skull crushed as if done with a fence rail. He had a difficulty with some of his hands on Saturday, and it is supposed he was murdered by one or more of them.

THE COTTON CROP.

Reports of the cotton crop are very unfavorable. The shedding which has been going on in the uplands, on account of the drought, is now commencing in the low lands, especially in Arkansas, and reports since Friday are very gloomy.

BOSTON.

Woman suffrage.

BOSTON, September 4 —The Executive Committee of the American Woman Suffrage Association has decided to hold their next annual meeting in Philadelphia, November 22d and 23d.

CIGAR MAKERS' CONVENTION.

The seventh annual convention of the Cigar Makers' International Association was held at Boston to-day. About fifty delegates were present. F. Blind, of Toledo, presided. In the opening address he urged all cigar makers to use their endeavors to get some of the obnoxious revenue laws repealed, and that the Association should become a secret organization.

NEW YORK.

Large Meeting at Cooper Institute—Religious—Monument to Hohenzollerns—Suspicious Circumstance—County Expenditures—The City Treasury Frauds—Political Items—Policeman Dismissed—Divorces—Sanitary Affairs—Poisoning Attempted—The Pay of Judges—Held to Bail—The Trunk Mystery—The Defaulter Evans—California Hops.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1871.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. George E. Thrall, rector of Emanuel Church, Fifty seventh street, has, at the request of his congregation, adopted the liturgy of the Union Prayer Book, which differs from that in use in the diocese of New York. Mr. Thrall states that this ritual is the work of a number of divines both of this country and of England, and was free from the passages which have given rise to controversy and contention in the church. The congregation seemed pleased with the changes made in the old form, and responded with great heartiness. This withdrawal from the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is thought, may prove the beginning of a serious schism.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The meeting of citizens in relation to the alleged frauds in the city finances, held to night at Cooper Institute, was largely attended. Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience when city officials were denounced by various speakers. Amongst the prominent citizens present were Noah Davis, Wm. W. Evarts, Henry Clews, Isaac H. Baily, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, L. Lockwood Jackson, S. Schultz, Marshall O. Roberts, General John A. Dix, B. J. Arnold and a number others.

On motion the chair was taken by ex Mayor Havemyer, who said that the meeting was non-partisan in its composition and objects. All parties alike were equally interested in having an efficient and economical administration of our city government. He said that charges of corruption and extravagance, preferred against the city authorities in the public papers, had not been satisfactorily answered. He condemned the recent charter, under which the city had become an oligarchy. Abuses existed, which required a remedy, and he asked, in conclusion, what you are going to do about it? The public had been aroused.

Judge Ewalt was the next speaker and alluded in strong terms to the manner in which the money of the people had been squandered. The amount of power concentrated in the hands of the city government was, he claimed unprecedented.

A series of twelve resolutions was adopted, which declare that the city and county debt more than doubled itself within the last two and a half years, being now $113,600,000, or over $63,000,000 more than when Mayor Hall was inaugurated, while they have reason to believe that many millions more will be paid out on floating and contingent funds, unless the present officials are removed or the proceedings arrested. The manner in which parties implicated have met the exposure of their fraudulent practices, the contemptuous denial of any power to interfere, the flippant, envious and studied concealment of a large part of the public accounts, and attempts to garble and confuse the results are characteristic as a confession of guilt, and coupled with the facts and figures already disclosed, furnish ground to believe that the same men who have squandered or stolen hundreds of thousands of tax payers' money are still engaged in similar frauds and peculations.

The fourth resolution names Wm. M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and A. Oakey Hall as officers directly arraigned at the bar of public opinion for these offenses, and declares that unless they can meet the charges by other evidence, and on different pleas than have yet been furnished in their behalf, the credit of the city of New York, and the honor and rights of its citizens will demand that they quit or be deprived of the offices which they have dishonored, and the power which they are abusing.

The fifth resolution demands a full and detailed exhibit of the public receipts and expenditures for the past two years and a half, what has been done with the money, to whom paid, and upon what consideration and pretense in every instance; while the sixth asserts the rights of citizens to know, and their determination to ascertain, who are and who have been on the pay rolls of the city government, what pay receive and what service they render, and to what extent members of the present city government concerned in the real partnerships or under fictitious names, in the plunder of the public treasury.

The seventh resolution demands legal remedies to be resorted to to recover stolen money; that the law should be altered to effect this object, if necessary; and the eighth is an appeal to the next legislature to repeal the present city charter and give New York a form of government devised or approved by the wisest and best citizens. The citizens are urged to unite in the next election upon a municipal reform candidate, declaring that a controlling issue, the citizens throughout the State being entreated to join in the effort; while the public should all the time be kept informed of the amount and condition of the public debt, to which no addition, not specially authorized, should be made. The thanks of the community are extended to the *Times* and other newspapers which have contributed to enlighten the public mind upon the state of affairs, and the appointment is recommended of an executive committee of seventy, whose duty it shall be to devise and put into practical effect the most judicious and rigorous measures for securing the reforms which the public interests so imperatively demand.

Mr. Oswald Ollendorfer was the next speaker. He said he participated in the public sentiment that dictated the propriety of a strict examination into the present condition of the city finances and the expenses of the past.

Edward Solomon, ex-Republican Governor of Wisconsin, followed and commented upon the apathy of the citizens that hitherto prevailed with regard to the public officials, which was vital to the life of Republican principles. In the present crisis every good citizen had a duty to discharge, and he hoped they would not prove recreant.

Robert Roosevelt, Congressman, said he had always been a Democrat. Democracy was the real Republican party—the party of the poor against the rich. He would rather speak to an unbroken party of Democrats than to a mixed assemblage—mostly Republicans—as the present. It was time that the Republican members of the old Board of Supervisors were partly responsible for the frauds committed, but that formed no excuse for the Democrats. It was not alone the people's money they had been taken, but they were also deprived of liberty by frauds practiced at elections.

Edward Pierrepont, ex-United States District Attorney, followed in a speech, in which he said the people should appeal to the Governor for redress, and that failing, resort to other means. The American people were jealous of their rights, and if necessary would shed their blood for them. Mr. Pierrepont defended the judiciary of the city of New York from the charges made against them.

An address from Mr. John Foley followed, and an Executive Committee was appointed to carry out the purposes of the meeting. This terminated the proceedings.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of War's letter to Mayor Hall declining to allow federal troops in New York harbor has become a subject of regulations by the New York Board of Health, and is to the city authorities unpalatable, and came to a rather unexpected conclusion. The Board of Health feel that it pertains to their duty to become cognizant of the existence of any contagion among the soldiers, in order that the city might be apprised of the facts. Last summer, when the small-pox was epidemic on Governor's Island, the government took no action whatever in the premises, and at any moment the contagion among the soldiers could be introduced into the city, if no one had word of its approach.

THE DEFAULTER EVANS.

Evans, the Pennylvania State agent, for whose person a requisition has been made by Governor Geary upon Governor Hoffman, charges of embezzlement having been made against him, has taken counsel and will contest the right of any Pennsylvania officer to remove him from this State without legal examination here. He charges that a certain political ring at Harrisburg has conspired against him because he would not yield to their demands for a certain share of the tmoney which he had received for his services in procuring the payment of the State war debt. Governor Hoffman will be called upon to decide the case to-day or to-morrow.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Some account of the county expenditures are again published to-day. These accounts are said to have been taken from the list by the Mayor and Comptroller, and show that in 1869 and 1870 nearly thirteen and one half million of dollars were taken from the public treasury, of which five and three-quarter millions went to Ingersoll & Co., nearly three millions to A. J. Garvey, and one million and a quarter to Keyser & Co. Three quarters of a million of dollars are said to have been paid to J. A. Smith, who is believed to be a myth.

DIVORCES.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, says he will grant no orders of reference in divorce cases coming before him in the future. Under the New York code is a rule to have divorce cases in which no defence is offered referred to the same attorney, whose report to the Court was, as a general thing, accepted. The announcement that the trial must be had in open court will to a certain extent prevent the perpetration of the frauds that have been heretofore going on in the divorce business in this city.

HELD TO BAIL.

J. D. Rymert, a lawyer, and President of the Hercules Life Insurance Company C. J. Dankle, Mrs. George Dankle and J. S. Talmadge were arrested on Saturday by a United States Deputy Marshal, charged with making false representations respecting the property of certain bondsmen in a suit of the United States against Dankle's illicit distillery. To-day Commissioner Davenport held Rymert in $5,000, Talmadge in $10,000 and Mr. and Mrs. Dankle in $10,000 bail each.

POISONING ATTEMPTED.

A long standing feud between two Irishmen in East Thirty-seventh street, one an Orangeman and the other a Ribbonman, culminated yesterday morning in an attempt by the latter to poison the wearer of orange with Paris green, which was surreptitiously placed in his milk can. The injured man, Bennett, is lying in a critical condition at his home, and the would-be murderer, Wall, is in the lock up.

THE PAY OF JUDGES.

The *Tribune* says the smallest of our one-horse courts is run by Judges who receive a far larger salary than does the Chief Justice of the United States. Seven of our police and civil justices, whom nobody would think of employing to defend a suit involving one thousand dollars, receive more pay than all nine of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. In short, the machine has been overloaded until it has broken down.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

An inmate of the house of Madame Van Buskirk, the alleged abortionists, gave birth to a child on the 26th of August. On Saturday the child died, and though the physician who made a *post mortem* examination of the remains of the child thinks its death was caused by accidental suffocation, the circumstances of the case are suspicious, and an inquest will be held to-day.

THE CITY TREASURY FRAUDS.

The Irish are beginning to take action in reference to the alleged frauds on the city treasury. At a meeting of Irish Democrats on Saturday, resolutions were passed calling upon the Controller to resign, and denouncing generally the peculations of the ring. It was decided to have a public meeting to further carry out the objects of the Association.

POLITICAL.

The Executive Committee of the German National Association has issued a circular calling upon the members of the organizations of Germans generally to attend a mass meeting at Cooper Institute, this evening, in reference to the condition of the finances and corruption in the city government.

MONUMENT TO HOHENZOLLERNS.

Several natives of the Province of Hohenzollern, Germany, yesterday took the initiatory steps in a scheme to raise a fund for the erection of a monument in the town of Sigmaringen, in memory of the native Hohenzollerns who lost their lives on the battle-fields of France.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Emily A. Post, and the examination in Justice Walsh's court of the Van Buskirk Ferry case, was continued this after noon. The prisoners were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The announcement is made that the Democratic State Committee will meet at Albany on Wednesday next to designate the time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention.

POLICEMAN DISMISSED.

The policeman who was remiss in his duty at the time Mrs. General Sherman was assaulted by a rowdy hackman at the Hudson River Railroad depot in this city, has been dismissed from the force.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

The whereabouts of the woman who took the trunk containing the body of Miss Bowlesby to the depot is now known to the police.

CALIFORNIA HOPS.

The first bale of California hops was received in this city to-day and sold for seventy five cents per pound.

ARRIVED.

The Vandalia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

The City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived.

CINCINNATI.

Revenue Collections.

CINCINTATI, September 4.—The revenue collections in the Third Ohio District, for the month of August, amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand and three hundred dollars.

THE EXPOSITION.

The expesition here will probably not open until Friday.

The buildings for the Industrial Exposition were lighted to night in the presence of the officers, committees and exhibitors. The preparations to-day by the exhibitors have been proceeding with great rapidity, and it is certain that the Exhibition will open on Wednesday evening, 6th inst., according to the previous announcement. Applications for space have been far more than the present accommodations. An additional building was commenced last week.

RAILROAD TUNNEL.

Work has virtually commenced in extending the railroad tunnel under Walnut Hills. The company is purchasing pumping machinery and is organizing a working force.

INDIANA.

Serious Row.

TERRE HAUTE, September 4.—During a row in a saloon last night, John McIntyre received injuries from blows on his head and face that will undoubtedly cause his death. He is a young man, and a printer by occupation. The other parties were less seriously injured. Some of the rioters are in jail and police officers are looking for others. All have been indicted by the Grand Jury to-day.

PETITIONS FILED.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 4.—C. S. Perkins, Edward Livingston and H. A. V. Post, comprising the firm of Perkins, Livingston & Post, of this city, and creditors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway to some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, last evening, by Matthews & Ramsey, who are already acting in the pending proceedings, filed their petition to have the railroad corporation adjudged a bankrupt. We understand that a number of other creditors of equally high commercial standing will follow.

ST. LOUIS.

Died.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Eugene Jaccard, a leading jeweler of this city and a very prominent citizen, died to-day.

SUICIDES.

Yesterday an unknown man jumped from the ferry boat into the river and was drowned, and to-day David Reed was found hanging, stiff and stark, at 605 Spruce street. This makes three suicides since Saturday.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Indian Affairs.

WEATHER REPORT.

The New Five Per Cent. Loan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1871:

THE NEW LOAN.

It is not yet known what course the Secretary proposes to pursue in relation to the three hundred million five per cents which remain of the new loan under the funding bill, but the impression prevails in financial circles that no more new bonds will be offered for a month to come,so that when Boutwell decides to place more of the new loan on the market he will offer all those classes of bonds authorized under the funding act, in equal portions of each class, unless Congress shall in the mean time authorize him to withdraw the four and a half and four per cents from the market altogether.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Vincent Collyer has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated Fort Craig, August 22, in which he says that he had several interviews with messengers from Cochise, but they gave him no satisfaction, and the chances to bring that chief to Washington were very slight. He appends the following to his letter:

Canada, Okmaza, August 21.—Nathaniel Pope, Esq: DEAR SIR—Mr. Frejillo has just got in without seeing Cochise. He says that he very unexpectedly met General Crook, who ordered him back and refused to recognize his authority to go to Cochise's camp, and threw his letter down in disdain, saying that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of New Mexico, nor any agents, had any authority to send parties to Arizona; that his instructions authorize him to capture any American or Mexican that was found in his route. He also says that they attempted to arrest his Indians, but Lieutenant Ross knew Saco, and in herceded for him. General Crook would not let him get his rations, which were at some distance from where he met the party. The General told them that they were lucky to get back with their lives without rations. If you return here I think this affair should be investigated further. Yours truly, O. F. PIPER

Commissioner Drummond, of the internal Revenue Office, has addressed the following letter to the Register and Receiver at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota: By a communication from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian affairs, I am informed that settlers and others are entering upon lands composed within the limits of the Mille Lac Indian reservation in your district, and are filing claims therefore, under the impression that these lands are now public lands, opened to settlement and entry. You are now informed that these lands are still occupied by the Indians, and are not subject to disposal, and you are requested to give public notice by advertisement in newspapers of general circulation in that neighborhood of the above fact, and also that all settlements and entries thereon are illegal and will not be recognized by this office. You are also requested to transmit an abstract of all filings of locations you may have allowed for said lands, and report why you permitted the same. You will allow no entries on these lands until so ordered by this office. The encroachments above referred to are upon the township land, mainly covered with pine forests, which, although ceded long ago to the United States with the Minnesota Indians, the Mille Lac Indians are still allowed to occupy, under the provisions of the treaty of March 11, 1863, which contains a stipulation that owing to the heretofore good conduct of the Mille Lac Indians, they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not any way interfere with or in any manner molest the persons or property of whites. In order to adjust the claims of certain individual chiefs, to whom small tracts had been alloted, the reservation has, however, been surveyed, and settlers, on the following lines of the survey have, perhaps, lost the right of, or at any rate have disregarded the possessory title of the Indians.

Secretary Delano has addressed the following to Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Department of the Interior, Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated August 31st, in relation to intrusions by white people upon what is termed the Cherokee country. In this communication you refer to letters received from Superintendent Hoag and Agents John B. Jones and Isaac Gibson, all of which letters I have referred to you, and in which white people in that country and their determination to locate and permanently settle upon the same. An examination creating stipulations in reference to this country satisfies me that such settlements are in violation of the laws and treaties of the United States, and that they should be prevented if possible. I deem it advisable therefore, that you should address a communication to Superintendent Hoag on this subject, in which you will request him to give notice of the decision of this department in reference to intrusion upon the Indian country before alluded to, and warn all persons who have gone into the country that unless they immediately remove therefrom, the Government will take such steps as are necessary to such removal. The superintendent should also be directed to notify all persons in the future to desist from any attempt to settle in Indian territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas and Wisconsin. Should any person already located in the territory refuse to remove, or should any hereafter, in violation of the order which you are hereby requested to issue, settle within the Indian country, you will request Superintendant Hoag to notify your office of the facts, in which case steps will be taken to remove such persons from the Indian country.

[Signed] C. DELANO, Secretary.

To Hon. H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE WEATHER.

No material change is reported from the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer has fallen very generally during the day east of the Rocky Mountains, especially on the Gulf and over the lakes, but the highest pressure remains central in Delaware. The temperature has risen decidedly from Missouri to New York and northward. Fresh southerly winds have prevailed at most of the stations in this region, and northwesterly on the Gulf coast. Smoky and hazy weather has continued from eastern Michigan to the middle Atlantic; clouds and light rain on the immediate coast from Louisiana to Florida, and local rains have fallen in Wisconsin, but elsewhere clear weather is reported.

Probabilities.—Clear and hazy weather will probably continue from New England to South Carolina, with southerly winds. A falling barometer with southwesterly winds, and increased cloudiness from the lakes southwestward to the Ohio and Missouri rivers; continued cloudiness and local rains on the Gulf coast.

WARMOUTH DELEGATION.

Ten of the Warmouth delegation from New Orleans left Washington last night to meet the other part of the delegation at New York, and at ten o'clock to-morrow morning all of them will proceed to Long Branch to meet the President by appointment.

BONDS FOR INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for the Kickapoo Indians, has invested in the new five per cent. loan about $140,000, the amount realized by the sale of their lands in Kansas.

REPORTS DENIED.

Indian Superintendent Vialt writes from Montana, August 1st, that the published accounts of Indian raids on the upper Missouri, at Fort Benton, are false.

—A circular letter is published by Gen. Hawley in reply to Gen. Butler's Springfield speech. He thinks Butler the most reckless, unscrupulous and dangerous demagogue this country has ever seen since Aaron Burr, and that he may make a good deal of trouble. But then he will found hanging, stiff and stark, at 605 Spruce street. This makes three suicides since Saturday.

KENTUCKY.

Inauguration.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—Hon. Preston H. Leslie, Governor elect of Kentucky, is to be inaugurated at Frankfort to-morrow, with ceremony, consisting of a procession, music, the administration of the oath of office, inaugural address, etc. A large attendance is expected from convenient portions of the State.

SHOT HIS FATHER.

On Wednesday evening a man named Rhodes, near Egner's Ferry, went home in a state of intoxication and commenced beating his wife and children, when a son, almost sixteen years old, seized a gun and shot the father dead.

SENTENCED.

Lowdy Howard was to-day fined $500 in the city Court and sentenced to one years imprisonment, for firing a revolver at Officer Sebert last evening, when the latter attempted to arrest him for disorderly conduct.

DISAPPEARED.

Wm. Gathwright was charged in the City Court this afternoon with keeping a gambling house. He has disappeared, forfeiting six hundred dollars bail.

THE ELECTION.

The official vote of the late election was counted at Frankfort to-day, and all the State officers were commissioned.

A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Assistant Secretary of State W. T. Samuels gives the official majorities as follows: Governor, P. H. Leslie, 39,976; Lieutenant Governor, J. G. Carlisle, 39,627; Attorney General, John Rodman, 39,959; Auditor, D. Howard Smith, 40,116; Treasurer, J. A. Tate, 39,833; Register, J. A. Grant, 37,794; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. Henderson, 41,370. No official returns are received from Wolf county, where Leslie had 180 majority.

Governor Leslie has selected A. J. James as Secretary of State. W. H. Botts is to be Assistant Secretary.

HELD TO BAIL.

David Jacobs was arrested last week, charged with the murder of Robert Clark in Salt Creek township, Monroe county, Indiana. On Friday he was brought before a magistrate. He waived an examination and was held to bail in $5,000.

RACES.

LEXINGTON, September 4.—T. G. Moore and T. B. Parson arrived here to-day with Bayonne, Lucy Carter, Sauce Box, Fire Ball and Billy Williamson, for the Fall meeting of the Kentucky Association, which commences on Monday. The number of horses in preparation for the races is greater than it has ever been heretofore and the sport promises to be unusually interesting.

BUFFALO.

Stolen Goods.

BUFFALO, September 4.—A large number of watches and gold chains were seized here to-day by P. C. Doyle, Superintendent of the Buffalo City Police, supposed to have been stolen either in Missouri or Nebraska by a burglar whose name is suppressed for the present. Parties losing such goods are requested to write to Superintendant Doyle without delay. A burglar named Henry Walker has also been arrested to-day, with ten pieces of cassimere cloth, supposed to have been stolen.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The inquest on the Eastern Railroad disaster was resumed yesterday.

—A Local Republican Convention was held at Rochester N. Y., last night.

—The revenue collections for the First Ohio District for August were four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, of which two hundred and seventy three thousand was on spirits, eighty-three thousand on tobacco, and forty-three thousand on beer.

—James Legg & Co.'s woolen mill in the village of Mattleville, Burrillville, R. I., was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss over $100,000; insured for $94,000. It is feared that the watchman, who went into the building with a fire-extinguisher, perished, as he has not been found.

—The Democracy of Pulaski county, Arkansas, met in convention yesterday and perfected an organization. The resolutions fully endorse the New Departure and the State Central Committee. Several speeches were made, among one by Col. R. A. Howard, spoke at considerable length in favor of the advanced position of the Democracy. A good many colored people were in attendance. Everything passed off quietly and orderly.

The Pope on the Religious Struggle in Germany.

The *Germania*, the German organ of the ultramontanes, gives the following account of an interview with the Pope. A few days ago a German gentleman, who has been well known at the Vatican for years, had an audience with the Holy Father. After some remarks, which displayed an intimate acquaintance with the condition of the Catholics in Germany and the great interest which he takes in this country, His Holiness asked, "What, in your opinion, is the cause of the present unhappy state of things? To the Church such things are not new, we find them under different forms and in different places in history." The German replied, "The cause is the coquetting of governments with the false liberalism which leads to Communism, to irreligion. This it is which makes man forget his dignity and his destiny. One step brings on another. With us, on the conclusion of peace and the formation of a new empire, we should have regained the ground we had lost in right and justice, in order to open the way to an era of internal peace in Germany. To turn back was then not difficult." The Holy Father nodded, as a sign of assent, and replied as follows: "I am very sorry for that; I can even say it pains me. I should have very much desired that greater justice had been shown to the German Catholics. I do not deny that I hoped that such a clever guide of the rudder of the State as Prince Bismarck appears to be would not himself evoke a spirit of discontent in the new empire, since internal peace is more necessary even than external peace for the strengthening of the new empire, for Germany is strong. The Germans always were a positive, prudent people. Catholics and Protestants have fought the Indian country, you will request Superintendant Hoag to notify your office of the facts, in which case steps will be taken to remove such persons from the Indian country.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. K. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH, JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

OHIO is pronounced certain for twenty thousand majority. Pennsylvania will not be far behind her. Keep the ball rolling.

THE *Post* is terribly disappointed at the result of the primary elections, and trembles all over with fear. Now trot out your dilapidated nag. Our young Republicans will teach you a thing or two.

LAST EVENING State Treasurer Mackey returned to Harrisburgh to make further efforts to secure the arrest of Evans, the alleged State defaulter. The warrant for Evans is not issued for embezzlement, but for larceny as bailee. It is understood that Mr. Mackey has been acting throughout in the case under advice of his private counsel, Hon. H. B. Swoope, of this city.

OUR Democratic neighbor promised, prophecied, preached and prayed for all kinds of bolts among the Republicans, and now fairly foams, at the decided and hearty unanimity, apparent over the young Republican ticket, nominated so triumphantly on Saturday last. Failing in this effort at prophecy, it will doubtless soon resort to its old style of attack and "garble and misrepresent" its cotemporaries.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets to-day, at two and a half o'clock, at the Lincoln Club Rooms, to organize for the campaign. Let there be a full meeting of the Committee, in order to infuse the proper spirit, and stir up the old enthusiasm of the party. We want our county to give Stanton and Beath ten thousand majority, in October. Let us have a sharp, brisk campaign, and spread terror through the ranks of the demoralized Democracy.

IN A two column editorial article the New York *World* replies to a *five* column article of A. H. Stephens in the Atlanta *Sun*, wherein it is attempted to prove that the said Stephens is a bad political counsellor—citing among other things his celebrated speech, wherein he claimed slavery as "the chief corner stone of the Southern Confederacy." The *World* thinks this utterance was "a poisoned dagger thrust into the bowels of the Confederacy," which greatly tended to defeat the Secession agents in Europe. It now claims that Stephens "is committing the same kind of blunder" as a Democratic editor. No matter how much the *World* laughs at the efforts of the Southern leader, it will find that he will prepare the National platform for the Democracy in 1872, and unless the Northern tools adopt it, he will split the party in twain. We predict his platform will be adopted, and the New Departure will be blown to the four winds.

WE ARE NOT of those people who believe in allowing the Indians to scalp and burn and murder, without retaliation or punishment, because they are the noble red men; and their fathers owned all the lands of this broad continent. We believe, on the contrary, that the Indians should be severely dealt with whenever they show signs of thirsting for blood or battle. We have also indorsed the policy inaugurated under the present administration, which has proved successful beyond precedent and is, indeed, one of the wisest results of the most sapient and judicious administration we remember. Having said this it is scarcely necessary for us to declare that we believe an impartial justice should be administered to *all* the dwellers upon the borders, red as well as white, and, therefore, we look to see the strong arm of the law stretched forth to vindicate the rights of the Cherokee nation, whose reservation has been—vide telegrams—deliberately invaded by squatters from Kansas, who have staked out farms and settled upon them. Many years ago these Cherokees, after being defeated comoletely, submitted to the general government and were transported from the homes and lands of their fathers to their present dwelling place, where lands were given them, as they were told, forever. White men have gathered around them, coming ever nearer and closer, but they had the word of the government to protect them in their homes and that should be an impregnable bulwark. These Indians are no longer strong; they are but little more than half civilized, as yet; they are somewhat in the way; but they have a right to be there, a right created and sanctioned by our government and we feel sure that that right will be protected.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice from our worthy Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Boutwell, through his acting Assistant Mr. Hartly, calling in for redemption certain numbers of 5-20 bonds, in amount $100,000,000. The interest on the bonds named in this notice will cease after the first day of December next, and it behooves those holding the numbers thus called in, to forward them to Washington for redemption. All persons holding Government 5-20 bonds should at once examine their numbers and ascertain whether those called in for redemption, are among them. Neglect to do this may cause a loss of six months interest, as no coupons will be paid on these numbers, after the time named above.

Thus we have a further practical illustration of the proficiency and thoroughness of our first officer of the Treasury. Months ago he was sneered at by those opposed to his funding policy, and declarations were made by many leading bankers that his scheme would fail. They would argue by the hour and by the ream that the people would not give up a six per cent. bond, for one bearing only five or four per cent; that the country was then flooded with seven per cents and it was sheer folly to attempt to place one bearing a lower rate of interest. But such short sighted financiering had no effect upon the stubborn will of our great Secretary, who quietly replied to all such talk, "the bonds will be taken, gentlemen, never mind." Like Galileo, when he said "and yet it does move," his mind and his purpose were fixed, and all attempts to change him were unavailing. He had the utmost confidence in the world's opinion of our great country, and something within him cheered him at all times with the thought, be patient, the loan will be taken. He has been abundantly rewarded, and the money chests containing our national six per cents must be unlocked. From this time on, we doubt not, just as fast as the transfers can be made, the six per cents will give place to the fives, the four and a halfs and the four per cents, until our entire debt shall be funded at an interest averaging not more than the medium rate named above. Then our total interest will amount annually to less than $100,000,000, and the internal revenues can be almost wholly done away with. The custom duties will be soon sufficient to meet all of our obligations, and the system of taxation imposed upon us by the war will then be removed. Such is the programme of our party for the future. All that has been promised in the past has been more than realized. Taxes reduced, debt lessened, and expenses cut down, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in every department, and a thorough weeding out of incompetent and dishonest officers—such is the record of General Grant's administration of affairs at home, while its policy abroad has reflected honor on our name, and excited the envy of all civilized nations. The President has been exceedingly fortunate in his selections of advisers and members of his cabinet. They are all wise, good men, and none have shown more practical sagacity, more wisdom and skill, in financial as well as political matters, than the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell. By his conduct of his difficult Department, he has reflected the highest credit upon himself, the administration, and the country.

REVIEW OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY PLATFORM.

The *Post*, on the morning after the meeting of the County Convention of the Democracy, promised in a short time to give some attention to the discussion of the platform of principles laid down for the guidance of their party through the fall campaign. We have waited anxiously for the appearance of this promised article, naturally desirous of knowing whether it was the intention of this mouth-piece of dough-face Democracy to fully endorse the doctrines laid down by its masters, north, in opposition to the wishes and declarations of its Southern despotic rulers. We still wait, and we are quite sure we shall be permitted to wait till doomsday, before we are permitted to read anything from the pages of this janus-faced organ of roguish Democracy, unless we can extort from it an expression, by some word of ours. It is dumb on the subject of Democratic principles; it shuns and cunningly avoids all discussion of them. It has time to write on any other possible subject, but dreads to touch upon the one subject, on which, above every other, we, and all of its readers would particularly delight to read its remarks. We have tried every means in our power to extort from it some expression as to its opinions and purposes in regard to the New Departure of Democracy from their old-time positions. We have so far failed. Possibly it thinks with the President of the last Democratic county convention held here, viz: "that Democrcry has made no departures from its principles and professions in the past, as none were needed." "The principles of Democracy were unchanged, and unchangeable," the same now as during the war, the same North as South. Possibly this is its belief, and if so, it will account for its silence on the subject.

Taking this for granted, then how will it compare with the printed profession, of the party, as issued from the recent county convention. There they declare for the "New Departure," in spite of the remarks of their President, who was evidently speaking within doors, whilst the platform was for those outside. Let us for a moment look at this platform of principles and endeavor to see wherein it differs from the teachings of our party, and the work and results of our administration of the laws since the war.

First—It declares for a State Constitutional Convention, so do we; in favor of an honest and equitable registry law, so are we, but our opponents to this good measure have always been the Democracy, who now profess to favor it. The present registry law was passed in spite of their efforts to defeat it, by Republican votes, and now since its good effects have become known they pretend to favor it and would be glad to convince the people that it was a measure of their own.

Second—It professes to recognize the binding force of the Constitution of the United States, including its recent amendments, thus taking the new departure from the old opposition to these enactments, in spite of the declarations to the contrary of their leading men North and South.

Third—It favors the repeal of the income tax, and a modification of the tariff in the interest of manufacturers, so do we; demands a rigorous economy, the abolition of useless offices, and the reduction of taxation. Whilst the administration, both of our state and national governments, by Republicans, proves beyond the possibility of cavil or of a doubt, that our practice and our professions in these regards go hand in hand, the revelations of the disastrous results of Democratic sway in New York city, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and wherever they have been trusted with power, and with the distribution of money, brand these utterances of that party as the basest and baldest of deceptions, such as only the brazen-facedness of Democracy could utter. When did they exhibit a proof of "rigorous economy" whilst in power? What useless offices did they ever abolish? Who ever heard of taxes being reduced under Democratic rule? The very boldness of the deceitful profession of such virtues is sufficient to daze and bewilder one with its blatant and contemptuous arrogance.

"Assume a virtue though you have it not," has been accepted as the rule of our modern Democracy, in making up their platforms. Whilst our National administration has become known and respected far and wide, at home and abroad, for its wise and rigorous economy, for the abolition of all useless offices and officers, for its gradual though enormous reduction of taxes, all evidences of the practical results of Democratic rule have been directly opposite. Look at New York, where they have through the exertions and influence of the thugs, the scum and the outcasts of decent society undisputed sway, and where they have been permitted for a long series of years to exercise almost unlimited power, do we find any ECONOMY there, any USELESS OFFICES abolished, any REDUCTION of TAXATION? Here we have the PRACTICE of the Democratic party, what matters it, if their PROFESSIONS abound in flattering and sounding promises? Judge a tree by the fruit thereof, judge Republicanism by its record, not by its professions, and we will be satisfied. Apply the same rule to Democracy, and our words will be verified.

Fourth—The twaddle is this platform of the unlettered and unterrified Democracy of the old bloody Third ward, about a "centralized tendency," "Federalism," "Revolution," "military rule," "reserved rights of the States and of the people," "subverting every principle of civil liberty," is the sparkling champagne, after the raw whisky, which dazzles, while it addles the pates of the assembled roughs, and permits them to depart with the belief that the "Radicals" are in some way sending the country to the "demnition bow-wows," and must be arrested. Think of a howling "Third warder" discussing the "reserved rights of the people," or the "centralizing tendency of Federalism," and you might with the same propriety imagine a heathen idolater from Bara-boolagha making a speech on the homology of the physical structure, or a brutalized Patagonian soliloquizing on the immortality of the soul. We find no broader farce than exhibitions of this kind, in Democratic platforms, when not one in a hundred of the party, knows what they mean.

Fifth—Allegheny county Democrats complain of "gigantic swindles" and "official dishonesty." In the light of the revelations made by the New York *Times*, of the conduct of Tammany we do not wonder at this. Few people will. They feel obliged to denounce such villainy. In this connection we will only say that when the Republicans find one of their number abusing his office, and acting dishonestly, they are the first to expose and punish him. The silence of Democratic journals on the charges and proofs of great frauds in New York, by the Democratic members of the Ring, proves their willingness to consort with villainy, and cover it from the gaze of men. Such are the professions and practices of our opponents. Are they to be trusted?

THE FRESHEITS FREUND ON THE DEFEAT OF DR. GROSS.

In order to show our readers how our German fellow-Republicans look upon the result of the late primary elections we give below a translation from the *Freiheits Freund* of its somewhat fiery article of Monday morning:

The Republican primary elections are over. Dr. Gross is beaten and Morgan is nominated by a majority of 2,355 votes. Yes, certainly, the German candidate is beaten. And who has he to thank for the humiliating defeat? Perhaps his lack of popularity, or because he is a German? No, most emphatically, no! Simply and alone the *Volksblatt* beat him with its perfidious article of Wednesday; that sheet has therewith again—who can tell how many times?—given a moral wound to the political influence of the Germans. The conscienceless writer of that material, which we can hardly call an article, whilst misrepresenting the Germans quite as boldly as he did falsely and shamelessly disturbed the Sunday question, which is so hated by the Americans, and placed in their hands, intentionally and by order of the enemies of the German candidate, the weapon which overthrew him. Yes, the pitiful slanderer scraped together the dirt which the *Commercial* threw at him; he conjured up the evil spirits which he knew, well, could not be laid again. The *Commercial*, a bosom friend of the *Volksblatt*, knew *beforehand* that that incendiary article would be written. What the one Jesuit had written the other used in a most demagoguish manner. The article appeared as a paid advertisement in the two leading evening papers, and with a single stroke, the voice which, until then had been for Dr. Gross, turned against him. Indeed, it was the most miserable conspiracy between the German free-thinkers *par excellence* and the enemies of the Germans, to throw Dr. Gross from his pinnacle of popularity. It succeeded. What was the reward of Judas, or what is the price received by the writer of that article, who under the mask of friendship stabbed from behind, the *friend*, the German candidate as he jesuitically embraced him? Time will show. In the meantime, go German fellow citizens, with your thanks to the writer of that Uriah letter, for the political humiliation he has subjected you to! By the gods there is no sheet so pitiful and no editor so unimportant and wizened, that they can not produce social disturbance. There is an old truth, as undeniable and clear as the sunlight, that to day lights up the triumphant conspirator against Germanism, and the perfidious council of a conscienceless and jesuitical slanderer.

In our Saturday's leader we gave the impression that the writer of that treason might merely have committed a colossal blunder. To-day it is altogether different. To-day we say, clearly and decidedly, *the article was intentionally written and by order*, not merely to harm Dr. Gross, but to render election *impossible*. The Sunday question appears every place; in Cincinnati it is at this moment a fire-brand; the Americans watch with argus eyes over their centuries-old peculiarities, and the Sabbath-keeping is one of them; in fact, that perfidious article *must* kill Dr. Gross politically. It did so; it did not merely bring the Americans up in arms, but it saw one of their most cherished peculiarities in danger, but it also distracted the Germans and sowed among them the seed of dissension. Fie upon such dishonorable means to such a dishonorable end!

We presume it was not by German Republicans, *but by Americans* and those among the most prominent that Dr. Gross was pressed to become a candidate; he was, until Wednesday, unquestionably the most popular candidate; we Germans might have looked on quietly and he would have been elected. Then this scandalous article must come bursting in like a bomb and render him impossible. Dr. Gross himself recognized the danger, therefore his disavowal; the *Post* understood the situation, therefore its remark: "Some enemy of Dr. Gross has induced the *Volksblatt* to come out in his favor;" the whole city knew the fate of the German candidate beforehand. Indeed, we can find no words to brand, as it deserves, the vile Judas deed, the betrayal of the German interests, as well as the perfidious Jesuit and senseless wretch, who, knowingly and intentionally brought this shame upon his and our country people. No crow eats the carcass of a traitor. Down with the mask, men of Iscariot and let the sun, which shines upon your shame, melt the paints from your traitorous countenance.

THE *Volksblatt* takes the defeat of its candidate, Dr. Gross, in the late primary elections with more coolness and less passion than was expected, a fact which is probably owing to the intervention of Sunday, which gave it time to cool a little. The following are a few of its remarks on the subject:

"That gigantic frauds were committed is shown as well by the total number of votes, as by the reports from the several wards, even if it had not been known that all the dark forces of society were in motion in order to bring about the desired results by all sorts of innocent arts such as colonization, repeating, etc.

"The result of the new attempt with the system of direct primary elections is not, however, satisfactory and many honest citizens have by it been brought to the determination, henceforth no longer to serve as a cloak to the villainies of the political loafers and roughs, but to leave the field to them at the primary elections and to absent themselves altogether therefrom. It has gone so far that an honest election seems to belong to the impossibilities.' * * * * *

"Many Republicans declared openly that they would rather vote for Blackmore (Dem) than Morgan. We would gladly have seen Mr. Gross nominated, and we belive that his nomination would have been in the interests of the Republican party. The free thinking Republicans will however attain their object, though perhaps by a round about way. We take it cool.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* has the following pleasant notice of our distinguished fellow-townsman, Felix R. Brunot:

"A Washington special to the New York *Evening Post* tells us that strenuous efforts are making by the friends of Mr. Brunot to induce him to accept the vacant Indian Commissionership, which seems to hang on the Executive hands, and that it is now said that, should Brunot persist in his refusal to accept the place, and Vincent Colyer succeeds in getting away from Cochese, the President will try to induce that gentleman to accept it. It will be remembered that the position was tendered to Mr. Brunot, who is a wealthy citizen of Pittsburgh, and he declined. As he is confessedly the right man for the place, it is to be hoped that he may yet be induced to accept the appointment. An honest man at the head of the Indian Bureau would be a sight worth seeing."

A FINE instance of the pot calling the kettle black is given in this extract from the New York *World*: The Philadelphia papers are severe upon the iniquity of New York in connection with the mysterious trunk business now before the public; but they omit to dwell on the circumstance that the malpractitioner on whom suspicion rests, like most of his base kind, purchased his mock medical degree from a Philadelphian establishment, notorious for the sale of bogus diplomas.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

DUTCH BULBS.

An American writing from Holland to the New York Evening *Post* gives this description of some things he saw there:

These stand next to Dutch cheese. Here to the adaptation of the soil to the crop is added real science, high culture, and that the uniting of brains and capital is sure to win success in any business. The culture of hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs is not known outside of a small part of Holland. It has been a monopoly for hundreds of years, and is likely to remain so till we find in America some sea-bottom to reclaim with dykes and pumps from its present unknown position.

To understand the matter we must glance at what is known as the bulb trade. Certain flowers used in our gardens from time out of mind are produced from bulbs. We plant the dry bulbs in the fall, and early next spring the gorgeous tulip, the pretty crocus and the splendid hyacinth start from the half-frozen ground in beauty and fragrance. When the flowers have passed the leaves fall and the performance is over. The bulbs may be taken up, dried, stored through the summer, and replanted in the following October. Generally this is not a success. It is better to procure new bulbs and begin afresh. To supply this demand for new bulbs each season, the people of Haarlem have built up a peculiar and valuable business. Holland rules the market. Here alone are the bulbs produced, and to these Dutch gardeners all the floral world most come for its hyacinths.

Let us take the rail to Haarlem from Amsterdam, and inspect one of these bulb farms.

The queer old city of Haarlem is soon reached. Time warns us to quit the train and pass without comment through the quaint old town and past the solemn old "Groot Kerk" to the rural outskirts beyond. Passing through the curious old city gate marked "Anno 1671," we find ourselves in a narrow street having small houses on one side and a brick wall on the other. Not very rural certainly. A small gate gives us a glimpse into a most lovely garden kept with real Dutch neatness. An English sign points the way to the "kantoor," or counting-room. This proves to be a most extensive affair, with accomodations for a dozen clerks.

These gardens, we were told, have been cultivated for over two hundred years, and have not changed much in appearance in that time. The present owner has extended his business greatly, and bought up and added to his estate many small gardens. Hence the small size of the lots. The place is shut in on every side by trees, and ornamented by many fine shrubs and handsome flower-beds. The owner's dwelling-house opens into the garden in the usual charming Dutch manner. Want of space prevents a detailed description of this lovely Dutch homestead, the residence of taste, refinement and wealth.

The soil in the gardens is the usual polder peat mingled with sand. The sand was carted on and mixed with the soil a long time ago, and now makes the best soil for bulbs to be found. All of the soil designed for bulbs is trenched three feet deep. A trench or irregular hole is dug in one corner and the soil removed in barrows to the opposite side of the garden. Beside the first hole another is opened and its contents thrown into the first. At the end the contents of the first opening fill the last and the entire plot is utterly upside down. The work is done in the fall, and the surface is left rough to expose it as much as possible to the action of the frost.

All of this work is done by hand. The spade (and a poor one at that) accomplishes everything. Infinite pains, much labor and careful attention to details mark every stage of this culture. I fear such a laborious business would never please the American farmer. His mind turns more naturally to the horse-reaper and steam-plough. For all that, a brief glance at Dutch patience and slow carefulness will do us no harm.

POLES OR NO POLES FOR LIMA BEANS.

It is an old and conceded custom or practice that he who grows lima beans must give to each hill a pole on which the bean vine may entwine or limb. Some two or three years we have practiced the abandonment of poles and grown our lima beans by letting them run over some loose but high brush laid in between the two rows or hills, but we have not practiced the shortening method, *i. e.* the pinching in of the ends of the vines and so making them to come earlier into bearing as well as perhaps more prolific, a practice which we note is recorded, and successfully performed by Mr. McAfee, the Superintendent of the Agricultural Experimental Farm. His experiments have been by pinching the vines as soon as they show a blossom, and so keep them in low hills rather than as tall runners; the result being satisfactory and complimentary for trial by growers another year.—*Cleveland Herald.*

TOMATOES AS A FEEDING CROP.

Frequently we find in our rambles among gardens that the crop of tomatoes is immense, and rotting on the ground. We ask why do you leave them thus? The reply is: "Oh, they will not sell for enough to pay for picking and carrying to market." But we say they pay for canning, which, however, is a labor and often inconvenient to be borne by those in the house, and for a small lot of two to ten bushels of fruit it will not pay to erect a separate cooking out-house and cooking arrangement. So leaving out the canning, let us take the other values of tomatoes and consider them as a variety of food for our domestic animals. Fed to poultry one peck of ripe tomatoes is as valuable as two quarts of corn, and fed with corn, quantity for quantity, we believe the balance of health gained by the fowls would credit to the tomato. Fed to milch cows, tomatoes will add to the milk equally with the same amount of shorts. Horses eat them greedily, but aside from their tonic healthfullness we do not know there is any special gain, but in that one item the horse usually fed on grain will be benefited by the imparting of renewed vigor, a bright eye and softer skin and hair, more than the value of the tomatoes as compared with shorts.

We have often wondered that our milkmen who buy brewer's grains, yet have plenty of land, should omit the use of the knowledge that a bushel of tomatoes will insure as much milk, when fed to the cow as a bushel of brewer's grains. If any have doubts, let them try it and report.

SHEEP.

It is very evident that there will be a scarcity of wool next winter, and that high prices will prevail for the clip of 1872. Sheep are now being sold off farms, and out of the hands of farmers, that ought to be retained. We do not believe that any farmer who can keep them ought to part with his yearlings at this season, for the increase in weight of the fleece during the next season, if they are reasonably well taken care of, ought to bring in a fair return for the feed and labor expended on them. Besides, the effect of retaining, generally so many of the sheep that are now going to market for butchering purposes would have a tendency to advance the price of both mutton and beef. At present there are thirty thousand sheep going weekly into the New York market; ten thousand into Boston; some fifty thousand into Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the number consumed throughout the country in other cities adds materially to the numbers. The savings of the yearlings alone out of this vast agregate would probably add to the number of sheep from which wool could be taken next year nearly 20 per cent.; and this is an increase which the pasture lands and the wool consumption could sustain without creating any panic among dealers of either mutton or wool. It is the business of the farmer at present, in view of the prospective high prices of wool and the declining tendency in beef cattle, to save all his young stock, and to retain them out of market where it is possible.

THE VITALITY OF SEEDS.

There are few plants the seeds of which will not grow the second year after maturity, if kept in a cool place, neither too dry nor too damp. The seeds of most of the grains and grasses will keep their vitality for very many years. Instances have occurred of wheat having been grown from seeds supposed to have been buried 2,000 years. Parsnip and onion seed can only be depended on to grow the year after it matures. Beans are safe only for two years, as also are carrot, egg plant, and several of the pot herbs. Radish, lettuce, spinach, parsley and asparagus are good for three years. Celery, cabbage, cauliflower and turnip seeds may be tolerably relied on for four years after maturity. Beet, mangle, tomato, squash, pumpkin, cucumber and melon are good for five or ten years, and the four last, which are bi-sexual, generally produce the largest proportion of female blossoms, and, consequently, fruit, when grown from seed that has been kept from three to six years.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

A friend informs us that he has discovered a reliable cure for chicken cholera, which is simply to feed them fat bacon chopped in pieces about the size of a grain of corn. His chickens had been dying off very fast, and from the time he first administered the remedy he has not lost a single chicken. He is satisfied that it is also a preventive, and that if the fowls were fed fat bacon two or three times a week they would not be subject to this prevailing disease. Farmers and others whose chickens are dying off by hundreds, should give this simple remedy a trial.—*Franklin Repository.*

HOUSE FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

As the season is here when house-flies become troublesome and mosquitoes invade the habitations of man, it may be well to state that carbolic acid has proved to be the simplest and best protective against such plagues. It is stated on good authority that a few drops of it sprinkled upon a table-cloth will prevent flies from settling on a table, and that the fact of a bottle of it being in the house is sufficient to deter mosquitoes from approaching.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET—— CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet.

They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

JAMES R. BURNS & CO. have, in addition to all the nicely flavored syrups to furnish their magnificent marble palace fountain, just received invoices of 100 packages of medicinal waters, including the Hathorn and Congress Waters of Saratoga, the Magnetic Waters of St. Louis, Michigan, and the Blue Lick Waters of Kentucky, all fresh from native fountains, and for sale in all quantities at their store, corner of PENN AND SIXTH STREETS. The waters here specified are unsurpassed by any in the world for the cure of the diseases to which they are specially adapted, such as most nervous derangements, chronic rheumatism and neuralgia, and affections of the kidney and bladder. Many expensive journeys may be saved by resorting to Burns' for these health giving waters.

STILL ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Paine, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every civilized community on this continent or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant and dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only.

SELLERS' Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One bottle in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.

Would refer to the following buildings heats by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,
With Numerous Private Buildings.
ap28:82-TTH

FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap11:s12-TTHS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

Looking Glasses.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames, Embracing many new styles Also, American, German and French CHROMOS, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty 12-p50-TTHS

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Toremds, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:y12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

The Latest Novelties in

Ladies' and Misses' Fall Hats.
Ribbons and Flowers,
New Fall Shawls in beautiful styles.
At $2 each, Five Thousand Ladies' Felt Skirts.
At 50c. and 62½c., Ladies' Printed Poplin Skirts, formerly sold at $1 each.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts.
At 37½c. Gents' Gray Undershirts and Drawers.
At $2 and $2.25, Ladies' Woolen Shawls, decided bargains.
Velveteens and Silk Finished Velvets.
Plain, Striped and Plaid Flannels.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
Plain and Fancy Woolen Yarns, all colors.
Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

532

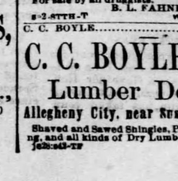
Magnificent Lots
TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
SATURDAY, Sept. 9th,
AT
HOMESTEAD,
On the Monongahela River,
SIX MILES OUT THE
P., V. & C. RAILWAY.

Wide Streets, Fine Views,
RICH SOIL,
Pure Water, and Plenty of It.
GROUNDS SET APART FOR
Schools, Churches,
AND A
PUBLIC PARK,
Now Covered with a Beautiful Grove.

TERMS—One-tenth cash; balance in nine yearly payments, WITHOUT INTEREST.
Houses built on the same terms and a
Life Insurance Policy
Covering their indebtedness on a homestead will be given to purchasers who are of approved AGE, HEALTH AND HABITS without additional cost.
A Free Excursion Train will leave Connellsville Depot at 9 o'clock A. M. on day of sale.
For further information apply to
HOMESTEAD BANK,
131 Smithfield Street.
au2

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
TTHS

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.



The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL fully controls these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and gives a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded. If the pectoral be taken in season, Every family should have it in their closet set for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
And sold by Druggists all round the world.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
ap11:p36-TTS

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
847 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.
The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.
It will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
s-2-xTTH-T Wholesale Agents.

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, Jr

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Rusp nsion Bridge.
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
je23:s43-TT

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest s in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p52

GERMAN
CANARY BIRDS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH'S,
112 Smithfield St.,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF CAGES.
au29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:tf

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1838. for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my17:45

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Col ections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 4, 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given official notice that 100 millions of 5-20 bonds of 1862 will be paid on and after the 1st of December next, and that interest on them will cease on December 1. The particular bonds thus called in are designated by numbers, and consist of the first series of that issue. If the numbers and denominations have been correctly given they amount to over 150 millions, but it is probable that many of the bonds of that series have been purchased and canceled by the Treasury already, and many more will be between now and December, so that the amount outstanding by that time will be reduced to about the sum called in.

—The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Friday morning, contains the following announcement of the failure of McEwen & Sons, of Columbus, Indiana:

We learned last evening, both from correspondents and personal interviews with gentlemen from Columbus, that a feeling of alarm exists in that region over the failure of the firm of McEwen & Sons, who have heretofore been looked upon as the wealthiest men in Bartholomew County. In addition to their regular banking house, they carried on a heavy farming and grain business, and so firm a hold had they upon the confidence of the people, that an annually heavy deposit account was constantly received at the bank. For some time past it has been noticed, however, that the banking house had ceased to liberally cased discounting the best paper, and it has since transpired that the money deposited was used in outside speculations. As these turned out unfortunately, a disastrous failure, which carries with it ruin into many households, was the inevitable result.

We append the following letter from our regular correspondent at Columbus, prefacing it with the statement that we are informed that he is in no error with regard to the assets of the elder McEwen and the losses of the officials mentioned:

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 31.—Messrs. McEwen & Sons, bankers, have closed their doors. Joe Johnson, Newark, is said to be good for payment yesterday. Their liabilities are not known, but are generally supposed to be very heavy, ranging as high as $300,000 to $400,000. William McEwen, the senior member of the firm, is quite wealthy, owning large quantities of real estate, probably worth more than enough, if converted into money at anything near its real value, to pay all the indebtedness of the firm. The County Auditor and City Treasurer and Township Trustee had each large deposits with McEwen & Sons, and their suspension is the somewhat embarrassing result.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday in commenting on the wheat market says: There was a very active demand for cash lots. The sellers in both cases being principally parties who had laid in considerable quantities, at high prices, expecting to see them made to sell it out yesterday at a large profit. These parties were all taken by surprise at the turn of affairs and it is unnecessary to say that combination held much less wheat than they were credited with. They bought somewhat over 50 per cent of all the wheat sold in this market at $1.16 and over. One-half of the remainder was bought up to offer in the last hour, the balance was taken by the shorts. A great deal of this high-priced grain was thrown on the market last evening, the tendency of the day being down prices. But there were free buyers at the decline, some being anxious to fill up contracts for the present month, and others, purchasing for future delivery, in full faith that prices will take an upward turn—these were bears for cover, and now of course, had to be the bull side, as a consequence of their experience in betting against the bank.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¾	5-20 Jan. '65	113¾
U. S. 6s 1881	118½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114
U. S. 5-20s '62	114¼	10-40s Jan. & Jy. '68	114½
U. S. 5-20s '64	114½	U. P. R. R.	89¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	114⅜	C. P. R. R.	101¾
U. S. 10-40s	111⅞	Cy. Pacifics	116

NEW YORK, September 4, 1871.

Gold strong and has been sold at 113¾, and on a report that another severe squeeze is contemplated at an early day, from 1-32 to 1-16 was paid for use per day. Clearances fortyfive millions. The Government bond market was strong at the close and advanced to the highest figures current for some time past. Foreign exchange was weak. There was a strong bull feeling on stock exchange today, which resulted in a further advance in all prices. There was an increased activity in all speculative shares, and the dealings were very heavy. Western Union, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Union Pacific, New York Central, Erie and Ohio. In express stocks Adams Express has been the favorite, selling up to 80. Market closed very strong, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which were dull and heavy. Advices from the other side state that American securities are buoyant on the continent, especially at Amsterdam and Frankfort. German bankers were buying Central Pacific this afternoon on European orders, which caused the price to advance to 102¾. Money easy at 3 per cent. State bonds are dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 119; 5-20s of '62, 114½; do '64, 114½; do '65, 114½; do new 113⅜; do '67, 114; do '68, 114⅛; 10-40s, 111¼; currency 6s, 116.

STOCKS.—Western Union Telegraph, 66¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 80½; Wells Fargo, 82½; American Merchants' Union do, 58; United States do, 50½; Pacific Mail, 58¾; New York Central, 100⅞; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 40½; Reading, 103; do preferred, 105; Hudson River, 113⅛; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 123; Northwestern, 76; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 63¾; do preferred, 83¾; Wabash, 67¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred 60; C. & A. 118¾; do, preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 27¾; C. C. & C., 91; R. & G. Lake Shore, 112½; Illinois Central, 134½; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union Pacific bonds 90¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 4, 1871.

ASHES—Common Sods ash, 4¾@4¾; refined 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand for strictly prime roll, and, with only moderate receipts and a limited supply, prices are well maintained, 20@23, the outside figure for strictly choice. For the common and medium grades the inquiry is light and the market dull.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged—at 5@7 cts per lb.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35c.

COUNTRY BACON—Continues very dull. Country Lard is still quoted at 8@8¾.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.60 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80@85 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—Is reported more active and firmer, that is, for strictly prime, but there is no advance in prices; 10@10¾ for prime Ohio Goshen, 9@9¾ for Factory and 8@8¾ for Dairy.

CARBON OIL—Is in steady jobbing demand but there is no change to make in quotations, 22¾@23 cts for standard brands.

EGGS—We noted in our last report that a further advance was very probable, and our predictions in this respect have been more than realized; to-day we hear of sales at 23 and 25 cts, a jump of 5 to 7 cts per dozen within the past three days. The receipts for the past ten days have been very meagre, and the supply, in consequence, is very much reduced.

FRUITS—There is a continued steady demand for Apples, and, notwithstanding the receipts are again increasing, prices are still fully maintained, $3.00@3.50 per bbl. Plums continue to arrive pretty freely but there is no change in prices, $3.50@4.00 per bushel. Peaches continue slow, and, as consumers seem to have been pretty well supplied, no improvement is expected, either in the demand or prices; we continue to quote at $1@2 per box. Grapes, in good supply and slow, but unchanged, 5@7 cts per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Good spring extras, $6.50@6.75; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $6.90@7.00; good to choice red winter wheat, $6.50@6.75. There is little or nothing doing in Rye flour.

GRAIN—There was an average attendance at the Exchange to-day, and, as will be seen by the following, a fair volume of business:

2	cars Oats,	43¾
1	" White Oats,	43¾
1	" Mixed Oats,	43
1¾	" Mixed Oats,	41¾
1	" White Oats,	43¾
1	" Shelled Corn,	62
1	" Shelled Corn,	60

The demand for Oats is improving, and while the feeling is stronger, there is no particular change in prices. There was very little wheat offered to day, and with a steady milling demand it is selling readily at full prices; No. 2 spring red, $1.28@1.30 for amber, and $1.32@1.35 for white. Ear Corn dull with considerable offering and in bulk; new mixed was offered at 63, and prime yellow, at 65@66. Rye—none offered to-day; it is in demand, and would be taken freely at 75@75. Barley is quiet; it is probable, however, that the market will be more active within the next two weeks.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The eastern coffee market continues very firm with a large reduction on the stock of Rio, Laguayra, and Jamaica, and the tendency, on this description upward. Jobbers in our market have been pretty well supplied lately and are not buying to any extent. Stocks in the country trade at lower prices than the goods can now be laid down. Lower grades of native are scarce in the market, and consequently the advance of ½c per lb established last week, has been fully sustained. With an active demand and light supply, which it is fair to presume will take place this month for the fall business, it is thought an enhancement in values will rule on the seaboard equal to ½c all round.

Stocks in New York September, 1 1871:

Rio	70,000 bags	4,399
Java, mats	9,610	Manila, bags	225
Ceylon, bags	8,376	Mexican, bags	1,919
Maracaibo,	1,000	Malabar, bags	4,614
Laguayra, bags	2,215	Curacoa, bags	120
Jamaica, bags	1,071		

Stocks in the United States in first hands, about, 100,000 bags. Sugar—An advance of ⅛c per lb on raws on Thursday was fully sustained on Friday and Saturday of last week; since, although it has not increased, the market rules firm for refined sugar, has caused refiners to hold their goods with greater firmness and to decline offers at ⅛ off for round lots—offers which would have been accepted earlier in the week. We look for an increase in the value of refined to the extent of ⅛, but b many dealers it is thought a larger and more material advance will be felt for raws. This opinion does not prevail, however, in the eastern interior, where the importers believe that the crops being about all marketed and the stocks held small, higher prices will obtain. Favorable advices from Europe are, also, on the side of the sellers.

Stock of Sugars in New York, Sept., 1 1871.

Hogsheads	76,463
Boxes	110,790
Bags	328,535
Melado, hhds	8,382

Syrups—Higher at least 5c per gallon for the finer grades with an easy market on common to medium. The tendency is upward in the syrups. No change in New Orleans molasses.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19¾; Good, 18¾; Fair, 17¾; Ordinary, 17@17¾.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—White, Honey, 70 Sixrupper & Riders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime (1 good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto nico Sugars, 10@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11 @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; Yellow, 12¾

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; Prime, 62; good, 55.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9¾ cts per pound, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 20c.

COAL OIL—Crude, in tanks, in 1 lb packages, 22 cts. Lower grades, 20@21.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3¾ cts.

HAY—Baled is quiet and unchanged; may be quoted, by the car load, at $23@25 per ton, for fair to prime timothy.

HONEY—Is in steady demand and prime white clover honey, in good condition, sells readily at 18@20.

HEMP—Is higher; last sales reported at $165 per ton.

LIMA—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $21@22 for Bran; $22@25 for Second Stuff; $30@35 for Middlings, and $32@45 for Oil Meal.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh make) 70@72 to 10 for cash and 75 in a small way. No. 2 quoted at 58@60.

PEA NUTS—Higher, 11@12 cts.

ONIONS—Is steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@75 for old, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—The only change we have to make in our quotations of Bacon is an advance of ¼ of a cent per lb. Plain shoulders 6¾@6¾; sugar cured shoulders, 7@7¼; rib sides, 8¾; clear rib sides, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon, 11¼@12; sugar cured Hams, 14¾@15¾. Lard, kettle, 9¾ @10 in tin; and 11 in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork, $18.50. Dried Beef, 18.

POTATOES—Sales of Baltimore Sweets, at $3.50@4.00; Pittsburgh Reverts, at $4.50@5.

RAGS—Sales, 4¾@4¾ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is reported firmer and we now quote at $4.50@4.75 per bushel. Clover Seed in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally, at at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

WATER MELONS—Sales at $6@15 per 100, according to size, quality and condition.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 4, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the point from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Cunningham, Bellaire	2	cars
E. D. Roe, Bellaire	1	car
Douglass, Bellaire	1	car
P. Dillon, Bellaire	1	car
J. R. & R. B. Alsdorf, Newark	1	car
Jos. Johnson, Newark	1	car
Graham, Bro. & Co., Newark	1	car
Jas. Turner, Wellsville	2	cars
W. C. Fisher, Lectonias	2	cars
Blue & Hire, Warsaw	1	car
J. M. Wilson, Enon	1	car
Boyd & Costello	1	car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1	car
Needy & Bro., Mansfield	1	car
Howald & Kaufman	1	car
Chas. Haas, Cincinnati	1	car
J. P. Jordan, Indianapolis	1	car
Jos. Fannigin, Oakland	1	car
Total	28	cars

CATTLE.

The offerings to-day were heavy, unusually so, the largest we have had to report at these Yards during the past year. In addition to the 28 cars of western cattle, above reported, there were about 8 cars brought over from the Liberty Yards, making 36 cars in all, or about 950 head; then add to this again, 320 head driven in from the country, and we have 970 head. The average quality of the offerings was barely as good as last week, the increased number of the offerings consisting mainly of common and medium cattle, there being but a couple of prime butchers stock being comparatively light; for the former grades the market was exceedingly dull, the consequence of the large supply of this kind being largely in excess of the demand, and prices, as compared with last week, ruled 25@50 lower, and, even at the decline, trade was sluggish, and there were quite a number left over unsold.

There were cattle on sale to-day from nearly all the western States, including Kansas and Kentucky, the number from the latter State was unusually large, embracing some 8 or 10 car loads. Indiana and Ohio were also well represented—the single car load from Chicago. Prime butchers stock sold at 5¼@5¾, and extra at 6@6¾, but few sales above 5¾, as there were but few good enough to bring the out side figure.

S Kraus reports 30 head of Ohio steers at 4. 75@5.25.

Jacob Lobman reports 14 from Washington Co. and 14 from Ohio, mixed stock, at 4,7 @5.80.

Vanvoorbis & Gwinn report 32 head of Washington Co. steers and heifers at an average of about 4.40.

R A Stouffer sold 6 head of prime Butler Co steers, averaging 1,354 lbs. to J. F. Beistelline, at 5¾; 4 head, averaging 900 lbs, at 4¾.

Henry Nagle sold 1 fresh cow at $41—two sprouts.

Sheitemantle & Flinner report 20 head of common to fair Butler Co. stock at 3@4.

John Brocklehurst, 23 head of Mercer Co. fair to good steers at 4@4¾.

Keefer & Beyer report 40 head of common to fair Ohio butchers stock at 4¼@4¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler, 60 head of good to prime Washington Co. stock at 4@5 cts.

Peter Hartman reports 25 head of good to prime Green Co. steers at 4¼@5¾.

Neeley & McMillen, 15 head of steers from Beaver Co., at 4.40@4.75; 1 bull unsold.

Chas Haas, 21 head of fair to good Ohio steers and heifers at 3.50@4.10.

M Varner sold 16 head of West Virginia stock, for Ellison, at 4@5; 28 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@4¾.

Eli Katz reports 17 head of Ohio steers at 4¼@5¾; sold 11 for Miller Heims, at 5¼@6.

Irom Holmes Co., Ohio.

Sadler, Haven & Co., two loads of Indiana steers, fairish quality, at 5@5¾—13 left over; 9 head, common to good, at 3¾@5.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 62 head of mixed western cattle at 4¼@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn, 4 loads of good to prime Kentucky steers and heifers at 4¾@6—two loads over.

S Lowensteine & Co. report 29 head, sold 14 at 4¾@5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 40 head of Ohio stock at 4@5¾.

Sol Traurman reports 2 loads from Ohio, one load from Fort Scott (Kansas) at 4¾@6—7 left over.

Fred Hector, 20 head of good to prime Ohio steers at 4¾@5¾.

James Hamlin had 36 head of fair to prime Washington Co. steers and heifers at 4¾@5¾.

Carr & McAllister report 52 head of fair to prime Ohio steers at 4@5¾.

S Marks & Bro. report 4 loads of western cattle, common to prime, at 3¾@6.

Jacob Needy, 4 loads of good to prime Ohio stock at 4¾@5¾ cts—6 left over.

Jacob Shamberg reports 28 head of Green Co. stock at 4@5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day, although fairly footing up 10,000, was carcely equal to the demand, and the market was quite active, which is evident from the fact that the yards were pretty well cleaned out by 11 o'clock. All the best grades of both sheep and lambs were picked up early in the day, and that, too, a full prices, while the common and medium grades, although not sought after so eagerly, brought at last they were worth, and, some of the butchers thought, considerably more. As will be seen sheep sold all the way from $2@6 per head, and lambs may be quoted at $1.50@4¼. Following is a detailed report of the sales:

Adam Eckert reports 120 mixed lambs from Butler Co., at $2@4; 34 sheep, at $3@4.50.

John Beeler reports 100 of Butler Co. lambs, at $2@3.50; 30 sheep at $2@6 per head.

Stouffer & Snence 89 head averaging all around 108 lb., extra, fed in Butler Co. by A. Stouffer, at 6 cts per lb., sold to Peter Tesh; retailed 30 tail ends, at an average of $5.50.

Henry Nagle wholesaled 61 head of Butler Co. sheep and lambs, at $3 per head all around.

Keefer & Kraus sold 58 sheep, at $2.25@5; 110 lambs, at $1.50@2.75.

Jacob Williams reports 84 head—about half of which were unsold.

McCandless & Co. sold 12 lambs to Geo. W. Evans, at $4.25; 20 to Gray at $3.65; 10 sheep to Dillenbach, at 5¾ cts per lb; 13 to Reed at $3 per head.

McKeesse & Bingham 150 from Butler Co; sold lambs, at $2@3; sheep at $2@5.

Sheitemantle & Flinner report 160; sold sheep, at $2@5¾; lambs at $1.50@2.75.

Drum & North 140 from Indiana Co; sold sheep, at $3@4¾; lambs, at $2.50@3.50.

Neely & Fairley report 222 from Armstrong Co; sold lambs at $2@3¾; sheep, at $4@4¾.

M Humes 106 from Beaver Co; sold lambs at $2@3¾; sheep, at $3@4.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY Sept. 4, 1871.

The petroleum market continues very quiet and presents but little that is new or important. Refined is weak, and if anything a shade lower, while crude although dull is held pretty firmly at Saturday's quotations—producers still refuse to make any concessions, and consequently there is little or nothing doing.

CRUDE.

Spot, 12@12¾; seller September, 12¾@12¾; seller all year, 11¾; buyer all year, 12¾@12¾.

REFINED.

Spot, 24; September, 24¾; October, 24¾; November, 2 ¾—not a single sale reported.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

J V Paxton 80, account Model Oil Works; Commercial Oil Works 80, account Duncan & Y; Peerless O W 80, account same; Hutchinson O W 228, account J Hushell; Penn O W 222, account Duncan & Y; Citizens O W 74, account Bates & G; Eagle O W 468, account Duncan & Y; Petrolite O W 468, account same; Forsyth O W 758, account W Stewart; Liberty O W 74, account Bates & G; Union O W 480, account Duncan & Y; Brilliant O W 80, account J Bushnell; Excelsior O W 80, account Fisher Bro; Standard O W 474, account Thos King; Standard O W 240, account J K Barbour; Excelsior O W 80, account T P Miller

Total..... 3,906 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 157 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Goons, 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 206 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 618.

OIL SHIPPED PER PITTSBURGH, V. & P. R. R.

Fawcett, L & S, 50 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Martin, Marvin & 306 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 50 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co., 250 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 409 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

H. W. C. Tweddle, 157 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros., 159 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Co., 210 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 310 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Wasing, King & Co., Phila.

Total..... 2,152 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 12 M.—Crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 23¾@23¾c; September 24@24¼c; October 24¼@24½c. Market quiet and dull.

5 P. M.—Spot 23¾@24c; September 24¾c asked; October 24¾; crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK, September 4, 12 P. M.—Market quiet and dull; crude still held firm at 13¾; refined 24¾c; no sales.

5 P. M.—Market quiet, dull and a little weaker feeling. Crude 13¾; no sales; refined 24c; B O all month 24¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 4, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.70@4.75. No sales.

OIL CITY, September 4, 11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet; Lower Creek $4.20@4.75; Oil City $4.85@5.00. Weather clear and hot.

TIDIOUTE, September 4, 12 M.—Market unchanged. Nothing doing at $4.50.

ROUSEVILLE, September 4, 11:45 A. M.—Market dull and quiet at $4.70.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 4, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON September 4.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s '62, 93¾; '65, 93¾; '67, 92¾; 10-40s 93¾.

ANTWERP, September 4.—Petroleum 50 f

FRANKFORT, September 4.—5-20s '62, 95.

PARIS, September 4.—Rentes 57f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾@9¾d.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 4, 1871.

FLOUR—Demand fair; market firm.

WHEAT—Active and advanced on No. 2 spring 3c; $1.31¾ for cash or September; $1.30¾ for October; afternoon and evening, $1.31¾@1.31¾ for September; $1.31 bid for October.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet and strong at ¼@½c higher; 47¾@48c cash or September; 48c afternoon. Srmer; 44¾@44¾c for September.

OATS—Steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 2½c

RYE—Firmer; No. 2 57¾@58c.

BARLEY—Active and easier; No. 2 spring 60¾c.

HIGHWINES Steady at 89c.

MESS PORK, LARD AND MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady and unchanged.

CATTLE—In fair demand but at lower rates; $1.62@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 3,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 3,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Cotton steady; middling upland 19¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine western and State $4.35@4.50; common to fair extra western and State $4.55@5.20; choice do $5.25@5.40; white western extra $6.30@6.75; fancy do $6.75@7.00; Ohio $4.55@7.00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 93@93¾c. Wheat active and advanced; spring No. 2 $1.35@1.36¾; winter red western $1.40@1.41; amber Michigan $1.46@1.50; white western, including some to arrive, $1.45@1.55¾; white Michigan $1.50@1.55. Rye dull and heavy; western 83c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn dull; western mixed 66¾c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 49@50c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 14¾@16¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum, 14¾; refined, 24¾c. Pork firmer; mess, $13.75; Prime pork, $10.-25@10.75; prime mess $11.00; four months from January 1st, $12.25. Beef; cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard steady; prime steam, 8¾@9¾c; kettle dried, 9¾; October, 9¾c. Butter dull; Ohio, 10@23c; State, 15@23c. Cheese dull at 6@10¾c.

LATER.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; spring No. 2, $1.35@1.36¾. Pork steady; mess, $13.75 cash. Lard steady; seller October, 9¾c. Eggs firm at 24c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Beeves; offerings yesterday and to-day 264 car loads, or 4 421 head; making 7,973 head for the week, against 8,159 head last week. Market active and firmer at an advance of ¼@¾c per lb net compared with last week. Prime steers sold at 12¾ @12¾ per lb; fair to good 11¾@12¾c; poorer native steers 9¾c, and poorest to best Texans 6¾@9¾c. Upwards of 1,800 head of Texans were sold here during the week, and a number of droves were of good quality. Sheep and lambs; receipts for the week 27,700 head, of which 9,500 head were on sale to-day. Fair sheep were readily sold, but thin lots and all descriptions of lambs were dull and low. Sheep ranged from 5½c per lb, mostly 5¾@6c; lambs at 5¾@8c, with but few for more than 7½c. Hogs; receipts yesterday and to-day 7,700 head, making 24,300 head for the week, against 22,800 head last week. Market steady, at 5½@5¾c for lots, of which the best offers were sold, and 6@6¾c for dressed.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—Beeves dull; sales 2,200 Pennsylvania and western steers, at $7.00@7.25; fair to good 6.00@6.50; common $4.00@5.50. Sheep; Fair demand; sales 13,000, at $5.00@6.00. Hogs dull and lower; sales 3,000 at $6.50@7.25.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The dry goods market is active and steady for all staple textiles. We quote printing cloths steady and firm at 7¾c for 64 squares. Prints, ginghams and 7¾c for future delivery in the early part of next year; prints of best makes 16c. Sales at Boston 00@10½c; American cotton bars 32½c; Stark A 36c; S. Slater & Sons cambrics, 12c for plain and 13½c for colors; Garner & Co. glazed do 8c, high colors 9c; Washington, 9c for plain, red cross 11½c; Cameleon linseys 23½c; Hartford do 20½@21½c; Amoskeag 16c; Glasgow 15c; Lyman G Brown Canton flannels 17½c; Naumkeag 15c; bleached 16c; Wamsutt bleached muslins 20c; White Rock 16½c; Waltham 42 inch 16½c; and standard brown sheetings 13@13½c for most popular makes.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—Tobacco is unusually active and strong at unchanged quotations; lugs $7@8; sales of 86 hhds. Cotton firmer and advanced, with middling held at 18¾c. Flour in fair order demand and steady. Wheat in family held at $5.50. Wheat quiet at $1.35@1.25 for red and white on arrival. Corn: ear in fair demand at 56c paid on arrival. Oats steady at 36c on arrival and 40c from store. Rye steady at 70c. Barley quiet at 70 @75c for spring and fall. Provisions; quiet transactions; limited in round lots. Pork—mess held at $12.50 cash. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams steady at 13½@13½c. Lard 9¾@10¾c; but demand light. Whisky scarce and firm at 90@91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 4.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat 2c better; No 1 red winter $1.27; No 2 red winter $1.25. Corn dull, but unchanged. Oats active and advanced, at 39c. Refined petroleum 21¾@22c for round lots; 22@22½c for car lots; 23@23½c in the small way; crude quiet, at $5.45.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady; No 1, $1.35; No 2, $1.11. Oats firm; in good demand, but at lower prices; No 2, 29½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed, 44c. Rye steady; No 1, 58c. Barley steady; No 2 fall, 61c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 4.—Flour firm. Wheat advanced 2@3c; amber Michigan, $1.29@1.30; No. 1 red, $1.28@1.29¾; No. 2 do, $1.25@1.26; No. 3 do do, $1.20; rejected, $1.07@1.08. Corn steady; high mixed, 51½c; low do, 49½c; no grade, 49c. Oats a shade better and moderately active; No. 1, 36½c; No. 2 34c; Michigan, 35c; rejectes, 31½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1.45@1.55. Corn dull; mixed western 68@68c. Oats firm, at 46@46c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92½@93c.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, September 4.—Cotton firm at 17c

CHARLESTON, September 4.—Cotton firm at 18c

MOBILE, September 4.—Cotton firm at 18¾ @18¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—Sugar: common, 9¾c; prime, 12c. Molasses, 18c. Coffee nothing doing. Cotton buoyant; sales 1,100 bales; good ordinary, 16¾@17c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, September 4—*Through*—260 bxs herring, 182 do pork, Reymer & Bros; 52 pkgs h ware, Lindsay, H E; 10 bgs coffee, 50 bxs ex do, Carrick Bros; 8 pkgs drugs, Harris & Ewing; 41 bags coffee, 11 chests tea, 196 bxs raisins, 2 bbls d fruit, T T Jeffries; 100 bbls flour, Hussey, Wells & Co; 44 do dd, 5 do plums, Van Gilder & Co; 2 pkgs eggs and butter, P Duff & Son; 267 oil bbls, C A Worm; sale; 35 bbls apples, Marshall & Campbell; 34 do do, W H Graff & Co; 47 do do, H Rea Jr; 18 do do, Aiken & Wallace; 8 do do, J A Graff; 10 do do, Woodworth & Ir; 48 do do, Houck, Jamison & Co; 40 bxs cigars, J D Thompson; 3 bxs d goods, Carr, McCandless & Co; 175 chairs, Fackiner & Irwin; 24 do, Lemon & Weise.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 3.—180 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 30 pkgs do, M Dravo; 100 bbls do, 1 car oats, D Wallace; 1 car ore, Bryan & Caughey; 155 sks wheat, Marshall, Co & Co; 1 car ore, Byers, McCullough & Co; 2 do cstone, J Hastings; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 28 cases hdls, J Woodwell; 25 do do, Lemon, G & Co; 23 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 112 bbls shovels, Meyers & A; 50 bbls oil, Geo E Palmer; 1 car pig iron, Jones & Co; 40 sks cheese, N J Braden; 2 cars 1 stone, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do c stone, J J Booth; 41 sks rags, Krouse, H & Co; 25 bbls whiting, Pittsburgh Whiting Co; 5 do do, Kiser & S; 100 do flour, Watt, L & Co; 244 sks oats, 185 do rye, C C Small; 105 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 car pig iron, Maloney & Laughlin; 150 bgs b dust, Seward & Co; 240 bbs cullett, W McCully; 35 bbls do, H Chambers.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 3—1 car corn, W H Graff & Co; 3 do bulk wheat, 160 sks do, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 10 butts tobacco, 56 cases do, S P Shriver & Co; 1 do do, Caughey, J bbl wax, F G Cashbeal; 10 butts tobacco, S Ewart & Co; 40 tcs hams, Reese Owens; 37 sks barley, Gray, Wm Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Robb & Co; 7 sks seed wheat, McHenry & Co; 20 kgs 1 beer, Henry Schmertz; 1 car hay, Wm Allerton; 300 bbls whisky, Rahm & Co; 2 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 350 bush corn, 1 car corn, McHenry & Hood; 2 cars hay, P E Whitten; 1 car melons, John Herbert; 170 sks oats, 1 car corn, McHenry & Hood; 25 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 30 bbls whisky, 2 casks do, Reed & Lindlinger; 17 bbls do, Weller & Bro; 6 tcs shoulders, 1s do hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 car ear corn, J W Bumgardner; 1 bbl tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 2 hhds do, A Schaub.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 3.—1 car glassware, G Morgan; 1 car hoops, Wm Dilworth; 1 do lumber, John Alston & Son; 15 bbls apples, J Herbert; 12 chairs, Steinheim & Co; 1 half piano, J Bach; 8 bbls apples, Wm Dilworth; 1 car lumber, McKirdy & McGinnis; 1 do do, R M Dickey; 1 do do, A Bungy; 1 car short's, Spear, G & Co; 100 bbls flour, D & J Rea; R L Knox & Son, 2 cars stones, C Lutz; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 1 car corn, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Raiya & R; 1 car f seed, H H Pitth; 1 car metal, Spang, C & Co; 1 car shingles, J O & E R Benedict; 10 bbls apples, Dilworth, Bro & Co; 8 kegs tutter 2 bbls eggs, R & A Carson; 1 car flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 car stone, Coleman & Means.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD September 3—6 cars ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 4 bales rags, 9

HOME NEWS.

Ice Cream and Water Ices of different flavors, and Peaches and Cream, at Hubley's.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam fitting, in all its branches, carried on by John M. Addy at No. 45 Ninth (Old Hand) street.

Young Men's Christian Temperance Society meets this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the hall on Duquesne Way, near Hand street bridge. Eloquent speakers will address the meeting. Seats free.

Delinquent tax-payers in the 1st Ward, Allegheny, for taxes of 1870, will save cash by calling on Esquire Bailey, Lacock street, near Federal. Some have paid county taxes, but have not paid city and poor taxes. Call and settle. 2t

Foot Crushed.—Mr. John Stevens, of the firm of Smith & Stevens, met with a painful accident on Saturday afternoon. He was getting off the front platform of a Troy Hill car, while it was in motion, when he fell with his right foot on the track. His foot was run over and badly crushed. Dr. Parker dressed his injuries.

Painful Accident.—On Saturday evening Mr. Bradbury, who resides on Gallaher street, Pleasant Valley, was in his garden with his little boy aged about seven years. The little fellow got hold of a hatchet and began chopping around and finally struck his foot with it. He was picked up and carried into the house and a physician called in. It was then discovered that he had struck his foot fairly upon the instep, almost cutting it completely in two. The wound was dressed and the little sufferer is now doing as well as could be expected.

Small-Pox in schools.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Will you please call the attention of the School Directors of the Seventh and Eighth wards to the fact, that there are quite a number of cases of small-pox within the limits of Franklin School District, and that children, whether vaccinated or not, are liable to spread the contagious disease if brought in contact therewith. Would it not be advisable, as a sanitary measure, to continue the vacation until the loathsome malady ceases to be epidemic? I merely offer the suggestion. It is for the School Directors to act upon it. SEVENTH WARD.

A Broken Appointment.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly before two o'clock, a white woman, aged perhaps forty-five or fifty years, made her appearance at the office of Alderman Shore and stated that she had made an appointment to meet a colored man there at one o'clock, in order that they might have the connubial knot tied by that officer. She remained about an hour but the groom came not and finally she had to depart alone. We afterwards learned, that about a year previous the same woman had appeared at the same office, and made an information, charging the same man with fornication. She appeared, however, and said she "secretly *compromitted*, and her actions subsequently, have not gone far to dispel that belief.

"Coming on Every Train."

The Fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College will commence this morning at nine o'clock. Already a number of pupils have arrived, and others are coming upon almost every train. The outlook for a large attendance is full of promise. Of those who have arrived there are representatives from New Hampshire, Kansas—and intermediate territory—the evidences of the liberal and progressive spirit of the West, thus making our popular educational institution a center for brain-culture. It would be well for parents and guardians to whom they wish to send here to carry out their designs rapidly before the boarding department, or the Hon. Thos. M. Pershing by letter or personally will give all information of the College.

Suke's Run Sewer.

The fact that on Saturday the contract for the new Suke's Run Sewer was let to parties who will commence work on it immediately will be a source of much satisfaction to a great many people who have been suffering through nearly all their seasons, from the various nuisances in that locality. The new sewer will commence at the Seventeenth street crossing of the Run, and will follow that street to Ann street, thence along Ann to Wayne street when it will again strike the Run, which it will follow to where it empties into the Fifth avenue sewer. What was formerly a crooked filthy pestilence breeding stream, will, when the sewer is laid and arranged as above, be a straight sewer, and there will be no longer excuses for those nuisances which have been maintained along its banks under the pretence that everything offensive would be carried away by the water.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the number of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending September 3d, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician.

Accident, 1; accident by drowning, 1; apoplexy cerebral, 1; atrophy, 1; cancer of the mouth, 1; Asiatic cholera, 1; cholera infantum, 8; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; general dropsy, 1; dysentery, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 2; inflammation of the veins, 1; premature birth, 1; scrofula, 1; found in the river, unknown, 1; still birth, 2.

Of the above there were under one year, 16; from one to two, 2; from two to five, 8; from five to ten, 3; from ten to fifteen, 0; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 3; from thirty to forty, 3; from forty to fifty, 6; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 0; from eighty to ninety, 1.

Males, 38; females, 14. White, 38; colored, 2. Total, 40.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler," was presented last evening to a fair audience. Of the piece, we truly say that it is one of the most powerful sensations extant, and given, as it was last evening, with fine new scenery, machinery, etc., and with Chanfrau as the principal character, it affords a rare treat to lovers of refreshing entertainments of the season. Messrs. Gotthold and Irving, and Miss Nellie Irving, and Georgie Dickson, sustained their respective characters in their accustomed ability—"Kit" will be repeated this evening, and if it draws according to its merits there will not be a vacant seat in the house. Mr. Chanfrau's *Kit Redding* is one of his greatest hits, and none should fail to see him in it.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—There was a crowded house last evening on the occasion of Little Nell's first appearance at a Pittsburgh place of amusement, and all were delighted with the acting of the sprightly little beauty. The play, "Katy Did," is not by any means a powerful one, in fact, like the play of Pet it is nothing if the "variety business" of the brilliant star were omitted. Is Irish character Nell is not equal to the personation of "Fifteenth Amendment" was the most amusing of anything she attempted. Her stump speech was full of humor and was received by great hits, fairly took the audience by storm. The other parts, particularly those taken by Harry Lee, Miss Lizzie Edwards, and Mrs. Meek and Miss Lizzie Edwards, were well sustained. "Katy Did" this evening.

The Snyder Family.

Several months ago there was trouble in the Snyder family—trouble which resulted in much petty litigation, and consequent hearings and re-hearings before a city Alderman. The litigating Snyders were a comical set, and their lawsuits furnished material for many an interesting item. Now, the Snyders are at it again. Before, there was a host of Snyders engaged in a legal warfare, embracing every-thing from chivalry down to assault and battery—the link between the charges named —surety of the peace—seldom being left out. Now, only John and Nicolas Snyder are before heads of large families of belligerent Snyders, are fighting single handed and alone. It appears that the two Snyders, John and Nicholas have an old grudge, and the same has never been settled to the satisfaction of either party. A few days ago the brothers met in a barber saloon and called each other hard names, whereupon Nicholas appeared before Mayor Brush and made a charge of disorderly conduct against his brother John. Yesterday there was a hearing in the case. The parties came to be sworn in the call of the case and their appearance was the signal for a roar of laughter from the spectators. A pair of disreputable looking individuals were in the box, each glaring at the other like irate tomcats on the eve of a battle. The prosecuting Snyder made his statement with frequent interruptions on the part of the prosecuted Snyder, and at length a war of words ensued, the which when carefully analyzed by the light of the presence of the municipal court. They mutually denied their relationship, renounced each other, and finally a dozen times over the clerk moved the previous question in order to cut if decent. The Mayor imposed a fine of $10 and costs on each of the parties, who paid, and the Snyders went their respective ways.

Card from Col. Morgan.

Col. George F. Morgan, whose sentence in the U. S. District Court for violating the revenue laws, is noted elsewhere, makes the following statement:

In the fall of 1870 I went into the liquor business at No. 30 Diamond street. Immediately after opening the store I was informed by the collector of internal revenue that I was assessed as a wholesale and retail liquor dealer. After being in business for a short time I became involved in trouble with Owens, the man from whom I had purchased the store. The store was closed for a short time by the Sheriff, but after a settlement of my affairs, I re-opened again. As I was informed, and as I believe the law states, the United States tax falls due thirty days after it has been assessed. At the end of the thirty days I was notified by the collector that the tax was due and must be paid. Owing to more financial trouble I was unable to pay the amount of the tax, and consequently the store fell in the hands of the Sheriff, who sold the stock and duly appropriated the proceeds, the first bill paid by the Sheriff being the $30 due by United States tax. I offered the tax for non-payment, when due, of that $30, that I was arrested, and this morning sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to undergo six months imprisonment in the county jail.

In order to make this matter clear to my friends and the public, I would state that all concerned in my arrest, trial and conviction, have done nothing but what was right. The United States District Attorney very kindly gave me all the time at his command to "fix" the case at Washington. Immediately after my first arrest I made a sworn statement of my case and forwarded it, for action at Washington, to my attorney in that city. Receiving no immediate reply I presumed that all had been arranged satisfactorily, and paid no more attention to the matter until Saturday one week ago, when I was again arrested. In going in court on Monday last sentence was suspended until to-day. Through my attorneys, General Pearson and Major Moreland, I again made application to the authorities at Washington for relief, but failing to get any reply I came into court this morning, and was sentenced. In conclusion I would state that I have given a full statement of the facts in this case, and ask an unprejudiced public to weigh them carefully and say whether I have, at heart, committed any offense against the laws of my country. A long-life residence in Pittsburg, Jewett time I was in the army, and has given me an extensive acquaintance, and I think that none who know me but will look with a lenient eye upon my error. I cannot call it crime.

I shall at once use my best efforts to secure a pardon, and would ask that my friends to assist me in gaining that object.

I am very respectfully yours,

GEO. F. MORGAN.

We are informed that an effort is now on foot to procure a pardon for Col. Morgan.

The friends and patrons John M. Addy, the well known Plumber and Gas Fitter, will find him at No. 45 Ninth (old Hand) street, where he will be pleased to receive their orders for any work they may have.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

This Court was in session for a short time in the morning.

The first case called up was that of Col. Geo. T. Morgan who had plead guilty to an indictment for selling liquor without payment of special tax. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo six months imprisonment in the County jail. [Col. Morgan's case excites considerable sympathy and his friends are about to make efforts to secure his pardon.]

In the case of J. J. Purman, of Waynesburg, Green county, indicted for wrongfully withholding a pension from Mrs. Alice E. White, the Court ordered that judgment of *nolle pros.* be e tered. The action of the Court was based upon a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, setting forth that the Pension office would find no objections to the U. S. District Attorney dismissing the suit, in the event of his furnishing the said District Attorney with satisfactory evidence that the amount improperly withheld from Mrs. White had been returned to her. The required evidence was furnished, and action taken as stated above.

In the matter of J. D. Johnson, against whom a petition for adjudication was filed on the 24 of September, the Court yesterday, on motion of Messrs. Weir and Gibson, granted a rule on the petitioning creditors in this case to show cause why the injunction issued in said case should not be dissolved. Rule returnable on the 5th of September, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The next case was that of R. Fitzgerald, the defendant is a hotel-keeper at Scranton, who is charged with shipping to an eastern firm a ten-dollar keg of brandy unstamped. On motion of W. H. Ketchum, judgment in the case was opened, *fi fa* stayed, lien of levy to continue, and the defendant permitted to plead and re-ike defence.

Court adjourned at 11:20 A. M.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the September term of the Criminal Court was opened. After the charge of the Grand Jury had been delivered—which contained nothing of special public interest—the usual routine of opening Court was gone through, consisting of the receiving cons.ables' returns, &c.

The attendance in the Court room was small and but little interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Brown, indicted on a charge of attempted rape on the person of a little girl less than seven years of age, the daughter of the prosecutor, Henry Lewis. It was alleged that the defendant took the child into a cellar, near where she resided, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, and there committed the offense charged against him. The defendant said to have been committed on the first of February. The jury returned shortly after three o'clock with a verdict of guilty but defendant to pay the costs." This defendant was tried and convicted at the June term, but obtained a new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Commonwealth vs. James Nary.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Carpenter, et al.
Commonwealth vs. Henry Goldstein.
Commonwealth vs. Neal M'Ollison.
Commonwealth vs. Pat. Kelly.
Commonwealth vs. August Yockel.
Commonwealth vs. John Thomas, et. al.
Commonwealth vs. Jas. Campbell.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Schlaecer.
Commonwealth vs. J. P. Jones.
Commonwealth vs. Joseph Green.
Commonwealth vs. Adolph Eberhart.
Commonwealth vs. Dennis Haggarty.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Einstein.
Commonwealth vs. Andrew Stein.
Commonwealth vs. Luke Rogers.
Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hoffner.
Commonwealth vs. Pat Haskins.
Commonwealth vs. Charles Boyle.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE ADAIR.

The September term of this court also commenced yesterday morning. The first business transac ed was the taking up of the case of R. R. Palmer Jr., et al. vs. David Hostetter. This is an action to recover possession of property alleged to have been conveyed by plaintiffs to Dr. Hostetter through mistake. On trial.

A petition was presented from citizens of Mount Washington in relation to the building of a school house in the borough, (notice of which is given elsewhere.)

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

This Court was in session a short time during the morning, when the argument list was disposed of. New cases will be called this morning. Legal business in this branch should be in attendance early and save time and trouble to His Honor, who took occasion to refer to their dilatoriness.

A SAD CASE.

A German Emigrant and his Wife taken in by a Sharper. They are Robbed from his Letter and then become Separated from each Other.

About four months ago Conrad Hibner, a young German emigrant, with his wife Katharine, landed at New York just from the shores of the Fatherland. They came upon the American shore poor and almost penniless, but determined to eke out for themselves a living and a home in that country, of whose wonderful advantages they had often been handed sons of toil, such glorious and glowing accounts had reached them. For some days they remained in a hotel in the Metropolis patronized by their class, while the husband sought in vain to find some labor for his hands. Almost despondent at his lack of success he met with an acquaintance, also a German paper, for laborers to go to work on a farm. Without more ado they waited on the advertiser and made an arrangement with him, according to the terms of which Conrad and Katharine in consideration of his services, were to be furnished with a house and food in sufficient quantity to bring a chuckle of delight from the passive Teuton. In addition to this, a monthly salary of $25 was to be given them, with a thirty days' termination. Katharine received the welcome tidings of his success with similar feelings to his own, and in a few days they started with their employer "across the Continent." Their destination, however, proved to be in Ohio, instead of the setting sun than West Virginia. Here they stopped and were quartered in their new home, which proved to be an old plantation. The house with which they were provided was an ancient tumble-down shanty, in what had been at one time the negro quarters of the chivalrous F. F. V. dead and gone to their "board," which had been promised in such abundance and of such an excellent kind, proved to be neither in quality nor quantity superior to the house with which they had been provided. Their baggage could not be kept in their miserable hovel, which was open to all kinds of weather, and hence it was placed under the lock and key of their employer. Conrad was found by the manager of the farm to be unable to do all the required work alone, and consequently, Katharine was pressed into the service and both were taxed with drudging of the meanest kind. The promised salary of $25 was given the first month, but after that it was reduced to $16. They then determined to leave but permission from their employer could not be obtained, and their baggage could not be got out of his possession. Finally, about three weeks since, they escaped in the night time and made their way to Philadelphia. Conrad, in a short time, found a place to exert his labor, on an Ohio farm, and Katharine remained there, leaving his wife in the Quaker City. Since then she has heard nothing from him, and, becoming anxious on his account, purchased a ticket with the little money in her posse-sion and started to go to him. Yesterday she reached Allegheny, and her energy and strength failed her and she could go no further. Her condition is such that she is unable to proceed, and in search of her husband for a very long there will be an increase of one in the Hibner family. Her condition being made known to the Allegheny Poor Directors she was taken in charge by them and removed, last evening, to the Poor Farm.

THE ERIE M. E. CONFERENCE.

Notes of Interest to Pittsburgh Methodists.

The Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. Church is now in session in Meadville, and is attended by quite a large delegation of ministerial visitors from this section. Bishop Simpson, though still very feeble, is able to preside, and conducts the proceedings with his usual skill and graceful tact. The Conference this time is attended by "lay delegates" who meet in separate session, on a concurrent action between the two bodies being necessary in all church polity.

The most important business, or at least that which attracted greatest attention was the election of delegates to the General Conference (which is the law-making power of the church, meeting every four years. The next session will be held in Brooklyn, in May 1872.) The contest in some cases was quite exciting, but finally resulted in the selection of the following:

Clerical Delegates.—Rev. J. Leslie, Rev. Dr. M. Hill, Rev. R. H. Hurlburt, Rev. G. W. Clarke, Rev. Prof. J. Marvin, Rev. Dr. W. F. Day, Rev. A. A. Carruthers, Rev. O. L. Mead, Rev. John Geam.

Alternates—Rev. Dr. E. A. Johnson, associate editor Pittsburg Christian Advocate, Rev. W. Maltby, Rev. H. H. Moore.

The Lay Convention also had a ballot, to select their representatives in the same body which resulted in the election of J. S. McCalmont, from Titusville, and Lorin Potter, of Akron, two delegates being the number allowed.

The names of Cyrus Clark of Newcastle, as first alternate, and Gen. J. J. Elwell of Cleveland, as second alternate, were proposed and unanimously adopted.

Another important and interesting matter of business was the action taken in relation to the "Modification of the Episcopacy," which means the abridgement of the power and term of office of the Bishops, who are now chosen for life. The matter has been considerably discussed in the M. E. Church papers of late, and much interest is felt in any official action concerning it.

It was called up in the Lay Convention, when Mr. Thomas H. Oakley presented the following:

Whereas, some of the members of the M. E. Church, both of the clergy and laity, are agitating, as a question to be submitted to the next General Conference, the Abridging of the term of the Episcopal office, thus endeavoring to radically change the entire government of the church,

Resolved, That the delegates elect from the lay conference of the Erie Conference are hereby instructed to resist any attempt to change the Episcopacy at every step.

THOS. H. OAKLEY.

A spirited discussion ensued, which resulted in the adoption of the paper. Similar action was also taken by the clergy, and thus "Erie Conference" pledged itself to stand by present forms.

The session of the Conference thus far is spoken of as an exceedingly harmonious and happy one. There are about two hundred and sixty ministers in attendance, and a large delegation of the laity.

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BREVITIES.

VACCINATION business dull.

CORN-CUTTING has commenced.

ALLEGHENY schools opened yesterday.

BIRMINGHAM Council meets this evening.

IRON ship building is daily growing in favor.

ALLEGHENY Board of School Controllers tonight.

CHANFRAU in "Kit" delights everybody who hears him.

ALDERMAN IRWIN of Allegheny has returned from his trip to Oildom.

THE sixth ward Republicans had a grand supper at Wolter's last night.

HON. H. A. WEAVER is spoken of as an independent candidate for Mayor.

THE telescope man took in a good many dimes at his station on Fifth avenue last night.

MRS. C. IHMSEN, a very good, worthy and charitable lady of Birmingham, died yesterday.

MANY colleges, seminaries, academies and schools of learning commence their sessions to-day.

LITTLE NELL delighted the patrons of Manager Beamer's house last night and will do so all week.

DR. JACKSON thinks he was defrauded out of the election on Saturday. He will run independent.

A COLORED GIRL was admitted in the Fourth ward school yesterday, on the permit of Dr. Shaw.

MAYOR BLACKMORE feels happy thinking that he can walk over the course into the office of Mayor.

NAVIGATION on the Monongahela was resumed yesterday morning, the repairs at Lock No. 2 being completed.

A RUSH MEETING will be commenced at Potter's Grove, near the Village of Fayette, on Wednesday, September 20th.

THE boy who was reported killed by the Pomeroy Passenger Railway car, it seems, was not killed, but only seriously hurt.

THE "STRIKERS" were busy yesterday hunting Blackmore. Morgan being sick, they hope to live off Blackmore for the time being.

YESTERDAY, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Mr. S. F. Edwards, of Dunkirk, was admitted to practice in the United States District Court.

THE knowing say, Blackmore would like to know if the Mayor, to be is to receive a salary of the office remain as it is, before he decides to be a candidate.

THE Market Committee of Councils will sell the coffee-stands and store-rooms in the new Fifth Avenue Market House, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE STENCH on Sixth street from Penn to the Bridges, is enough to breed pestilence in that neighborhood. The Board of Health should visit that locality.

THE works of the Wheeling Iron Company, in that city were partially destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000. Insurance $100,000, one-third of which is in Pittsburgh companies.

A MEETING of the Allegheny Board of Health will have been held this evening, but a quorum of members failed to be present and hence no business was transacted.

R. M. SNODGRASS, Esq., member of Common Council from the Seventh ward, is a candidate for Clerk to the Water Commission. Robert would be an excellent man for the position.

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NAVIGATION on the Monongahela was resumed yesterday morning, the repairs at Lock No. 2 being completed.

A RUSH MEETING will be commenced at Potter's Grove, near the Village of Fayette, on Wednesday, September 20th.

THE boy who was reported killed by the Pomeroy Passenger Railway car, it seems, was not killed, but only seriously hurt.

THE "STRIKERS" were busy yesterday hunting Blackmore. Morgan being sick, they hope to live off Blackmore for the time being.

YESTERDAY, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Mr. S. F. Edwards, of Dunkirk, was admitted to practice in the United States District Court.

THE knowing say, Blackmore would like to know if the Mayor, to be is to receive a salary of the office remain as it is, before he decides to be a candidate.

THE Market Committee of Councils will sell the coffee-stands and store-rooms in the new Fifth Avenue Market House, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE STENCH on Sixth street from Penn to the Bridges, is enough to breed pestilence in that neighborhood. The Board of Health should visit that locality.

THE works of the Wheeling Iron Company, in that city were partially destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000. Insurance $100,000, one-third of which is in Pittsburgh companies.

A MEETING of the Allegheny Board of Health will have been held this evening, but a quorum of members failed to be present and hence no business was transacted.

R. M. SNODGRASS, Esq., member of Common Council from the Seventh ward, is a candidate for Clerk to the Water Commission. Robert would be an excellent man for the position.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Yesterday's Criminalities.

James Blumer made an information before Mayor Callow, charging George Eckert with assault and battery. A hearing will be held in the case.

Twelve common cases were disposed of by Mayor Brush at the early court. Nothing worthy of record marked the hearings.

Maggie Kinefelter was before Mayor Callow on a charge of disorderly conduct. She was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

Mayor Callow disposed of four common cases. Of the number, one, Owen Wharten, was sent to jail for ten days.

Caspar Kauffman, contractor at the Allegheny city poor house, made an information before Mayor Callow, charging George Westley with the larceny of a window, sash, shovel and tub, belonging to himself. John Megraw and the Board of Directors. Warrant issued.

Joseph Douthrell was arrested for vagrancy. On being taken before Squire Barker, of South Pittsburgh, he represented himself as a preacher, doctor, singing-master and peddler. He was discharged.

Charley Frank, Taylor Freeborn and Owen Wharty were arrested in Allegheny for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The Mayor imposed a fine on them, which they paid and were discharged.

Patrick Hamill brought suit before Alderman Taylor against Cornelius and William Ford, for assault and battery. The defendants, it is alleged, struck the deponent three times with their fists and also hit him with a stone. Warrants were issued for the arrest of T. Dwight, at Chicago, comes to us this week in fine appearance. We wish the journal and its talented editor much success.

YESTERDAY we noticed on Smithfield street a very handsome, elegantly dressed lady, who moves in the first society, so drunk she could hardly navigate. We saw a couple of well known commonly called "vags," taken to the lock-up, who were as sober as she was.

DURING the month of August there were 436 prescriptions issued from the dispensary department of the Homœopathic hospital, free of charge, to the poor of the city and surroundings. The dispensary is open from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M., the latter hour especially for Germans.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Robert Aiken filed a bill in equity, asking for an injunction restraining Alexander McClure from ob-tructing a private road leading from his property to the Little Saw Mill Run road. A rule to show cause was granted and made returnable on Saturday next.

We admire the manliness of Maj. W. M. Dalgleish, which compelled the following note addressed to Mr. Christian Magee, the successful candidate for Sheriff, in the contest. He says I accept the situation and acknowledge my defeat, and pledge you and the entire Republican ticket my hearty support.

A GRAND BALL, the brilliant opening of the season, will take place to-night at the Keystone Rink, under the auspices of the second battalion Duquesne Greys. We do not know of the gallantry and liberality of the members of this military company we can promise a very good and enjoyable time to all who attend.

THE following persons have been elected to the different schools in Findley township: No. 1, Zachary Taylor; No. 2, Miss E. J. Dickson; No. 3, Miss Jennie McAyeal; No 4, W. J. Stewart; No. 5, Miss Addams; No. 6, Miss Lizzie Hoffman; No. 7, Miss Laura A. Logan; No. 8, Miss Sallie M. Perkins. The schools will open on Monday, September 11.

THE SMALL POX has almost entirely disappeared in the city. It rages however with much violence in Birmingham. We have been assured to in order that our voice might be heard in the matter, that the authorities of that borough to take some action regarding the pest. Fully five hundred cases exist in Birmingham and yet the Council has not met since the advent of the terrible epidemic.

A GRAND Sabbath School celebration came off at Union Church, Robinson township, on Thursday, August 31st. The schools composed with Montours, Forest Grove and Union Churches, took part in the celebration, and the procession of scholars and teachers was a very large. Several banners were borne by the little folks, on which were inscribed beautiful and appropriate mottoes. The Burgettstown brass band was in attendance and discoursed excellent music. A military band was also on the ground and added to the enjoyment of the day. A sumptuous dinner was served up —the immense crowd was well filled and many of the "cakes and pie" were carried home again. After dinner many of the youth and beauty" indulged in croquet and other games, while the older persons listened to short addresses by Rev. Dr. Sloan and Revs. Sloan, Ormond, Shaw, Beacom, and Turner. The next celebration will be given at Montours or Forest Grove.

LAST EVENING a number of the friends of David Hutchinson of the Sixth ward, at the invitation of that gentleman, met at a supper at the well-known saloon of Henry Kranz on Fifth avenue, on the strength of the election on Saturday. Mr. Hutchinson was a born adherent of Messrs. Morgan and Magee, candidates, respectively, for the Republican nomination for Mayor and Treasurer and having won a small wager on the election, he invited a few friends to help "sink it." "Davy" is well-known as a large property owner and man of business in the Sixth ward, and also as a man of decided Republican proclivities. He is always on one side only and that the right one. He is not a betting man either, for the purposes of making money, but is not to be backed out in the way of helping his friends. Well, Davy bet on Morgan's majority—and won, and as stated he last night got rid of his ducats very handsomely. Mr. Kranz set it up" in his usual nice style and with other visits made by the party, they all enjoyed themselves, hugely and voted Mr. Hutchinson a "brick."

SWOOPE'S YEARLY REPORT.

Internal Revenue Suits in this District.

From the report of U. S. Attorney Swoope, just made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, we extract the following:

Total number of indictments found 291
Number of suits *in personam* 71
Number of proceedings *in rem* 69

Total number of Revenue cases 422
Number of convictions on indictments 109
Number of judgments on suits *in personam* 26
Number of judgments *in rem* 48

Total number of cases decided in favor of U. S. 183
Number of acquittals 6
Number of judgments against U. S. 0
Number of suits remitted or *nolle prosd* by direction of Department 60
Number of cases pending July 1, 1871 207
Amount of judgment recovered in *personam* ..... $ 80,158 45

Amount collected for Government 141 957 41

This, of course, does not include collections in cases, cases under postoffice and pension laws, bonds, collections, recognizances, forfeitures, &c. It is the Internal Revenue business alone.

From the figures it will be seen that but six cases were lost against 183 in favor of the Government. These were criminal cases,—in no instance was there any loss in the civil list. The amount handed over of the collections made is a healthy exhibit also, and would seem to indicate, that close collections have been made. Altogether the record is in the highest degree flattering, and indicates the energy, ability and efficiency with which the legal affairs of the government in this section are conducted.

A HUMAN FIEND.

Brutal Case of Wife-Beating.

A man named John Wilkinson, who resides in the Sixteenth ward has been for a long time in the practice of beating his wife. Of late this ill-treatment has been so marked, that she has left him and resided with her brother-in-law. Sunday evening Wilkinson called there and inquired for his wife. When she came to the door he coaxed her out on the sidewalk, where he literally tore the clothes from her body. Then he seized her by the hair with his left hand and beat her around the head and face until she was completely blinded. Not content with this he kicked her repeatedly in the stomach until he thought life was extinct. But he still held on to her until forced to relinquish his grasp by being himself knocked insensible.

The women was then carried into the house and Dr. Arensberg summoned. The doctor found the woman in a dreadful condition, and for some time it was thought she was beyond the power of human aid. The injuries inflicted upon her by the kicks she received in the stomach are of the most serious character, and it is yet doubtful whether or not she will recover.

Wilkinson was arrested and taken before Deputy Nichols, where an information was made by officer Hoerr, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. He has been committed to await the result of his wife's injuries, when he will have a hearing.

There are now pending some four or five suits against this man for assault and battery, surety of the peace, etc., mostly instituted by reason of his bad treatment of his wife. There is also a suit for divorce, which was to have come up in court yesterday.

A MYSTERY.

Was There Any One Shot, or Not!

Shortly after dark last night a rumor was current among police circles and on the streets of Allegheny, to the effect that Mr. Parker Robinson of that city had shot himself. According to some, the shooting was accidental, and according to others it was done with a suicidal intention. The reports located the shooting at a saloon on Fourth street, and on going to that place, our reporter was informed that the affair had taken place at the corner of Fourth and Stockton avenue. He immediately repaired to that place and interviewed that gentleman, who we found surrounded by a crowd. He was only a rumor, and that there had been no shooting. He afterwards stated that a pistol had been fired, but no one was injured. Before the reporter had left the house, however, Dr. Herzog came to the door and said that Mr. Robinson had been slightly wounded in the finger by a ball from the pistol. The desire, however, was evident on the part of both parties, to say as little about it as possible about it. We afterwards learned that a servant girl had rushed out of the house during a policeman and stating that Robinson had been shot. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery. Many believe that there was no shooting in the least, and that a man to commit suicide. Some others allege that the affair is a second Paisley transaction. Probably to-day will bring further particulars to light.

TROUBLE ABOUT A SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Directors of the Mount Washington School and the People.

Just now the local sensation of Mount Washington is the trouble between the School Directors and the citizens in relation to the building of a new school house in the borough. The matter yesterday reached the Court of Common Pleas, when a petition signed by forty-five citizens, praying that an injunction be granted restraining the School Directors from the erection of a school house, the building of which has already been commenced. The petitioners allege that the Directors were not authorized to erect a building at a cost of $10,000. Instead of following out these instructions, it is alleged that the School Directors have contracted for the building of a house to cost $25,300; and further, that they have entered into a general agreement for the chase of the ground upon which the building is being erected, for $3,200; this verbal agreement being made with the party who sold the property. The Court granted a rule to show cause why the injunction should not be granted, which is made returnable on Thursday morning next.

The matter is the theme of village gossip on the Mount, and it is said that a row is brewing. It is well-known as a large property owner and man of business in the Sixth ward, and also as a man of decided Republican proclivities. He is always on one side only and that the right one. He is not a betting man either, for the purposes of making money, but is not to be backed out in the way of helping his friends. Well, Davy bet on Morgan's majority—and won, and as stated he last night got rid of his ducats very handsomely. Mr. Kranz set it up" in his usual nice style and with other visits made by the party, they all enjoyed themselves, hugely and voted Mr. Hutchinson a "brick."

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Removal Notice.